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Move Seeks to Put Nations On More Businesslike Basis; Organization Is World-Wide

Chicago Group Heads Plan—Brussels Is Headquarters

Hope to Prevent Waste Movement

Goal Is to Co-ordinate Work of Public Officials on Wide Scale

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Oct. 3—Chicago, supposedly a center of isolation sentiment, now appears in the role of father of a plan for co-operation among officials of different world governments, to be put into effect this autumn with headquarters in Brussels, Belgium.

The purpose of the new international office is to improve government from the technical side. Within each country public officials and researchers are striving to find better finance systems, better ways of administering relief, improved systems of training employees in government service and so on.

This office will endeavor to coordinate such research so that each may benefit by the findings and experience of the rest. It is to be a kind of international telephone exchange.

Broad Effect Is Expected

Those who are watching it develop think it may have far-reaching effects. By bringing together officials engaged in similar work in different countries, it may lay foundations for real teamwork among nations, they hope, and prove more successful than organizations composed of politicians and diplomats have been.

Chicago takes a leading part in this undertaking because it is the home of the Public Administration Clearing House, a national agency which furnished the pattern for the international clearing house which is to be opened in October.

Conceived and directed by Louis Brownlow, a man with both practical and theoretical knowledge of government, the clearing house here co-ordinates the activities of the various professional and research organizations in the field of public administration within the United States.

Seventeen Nations Represented

Finding that such co-ordination proved helpful on the national scale, Mr. Brownlow's group came to the conclusion that something similar might well be done internationally, and they called a conference on the subject in Paris two summers ago. Seventeen nations were represented in the meeting.

Out of it came practical results. A joint committee was established, with Mr. Brownlow as chairman. The committee was composed of two existing international organizations of public administrators which he said had never before worked together: The International Institute of Administrative Science, composed mainly of officials from national or central governments, and the International Union of Local Authorities, made up of officials in municipal or state governments.

Ci-operation Is Assured

Financial support for carrying on "exploratory work" by this committee was obtained from a foundation and Rowland Egger, director of the bureau of public administration at the University of Virginia, was made secretary. Mr. Egger's task was to prepare a plan for co-operation between the two older organizations, the institute and the union, and present it to their separate conferences this summer.

That plan has now been approved, and the result is that a joint secretariat is to be set up, probably early in October, composed of staff members of both the institute and the union. Then, following the example set by American governmental associations, including the Public Administration Clearing House, the institute and the union will move into adjacent offices.

Become Closer Neighbors

Previously although they were in the same city, they had headquarters on different streets and their staffs had no opportunity of meeting informally. The Chicagoans advised them to become neighbors, since they had found that propinquity had greatly faciliated co-operation.

A great amount of fruitful work presents itself to this joint secretariate to be done. While governments clash over political questions and nationalism seems to grow keener, in the field of administration governmental officials find more and more common interests. Local officials in all modern countries, it appears from their international meetings, have quite similar prob-

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Hits at Reds

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Gen. John Metaxas
Premier of Greece and Some of His Cabinet Ministers

Greek Dictator Warns His Rule Has Come to Stay

ATHENS, Greece, Oct. 3 (AP)—Gen. John Metaxas, in his first public appearance here since he assumed dictatorial powers two months ago, yesterday formally proclaimed the liberal institutions of Greece were buried.

Addressing a huge crowd in Constitution Square, he reiterated Greece faced a Communist danger and declared:

"We shall never return to the parliamentary system. It is our intention to strengthen the monarchy, the present régime and the church."

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATHENS—A thorough "purge" of Greece's armed forces—to uproot all Communist elements—is considered "indispensable" by Gen. John Metaxas, new Greek dictator, it is reported here.

This purge is said to be necessitated by information in the hands of Greece's "strong man" purporting to reveal widespread Communist influence in all ranks.

Communist Bogey

Since the General converted his Cabinet overnight into a quasi-dictatorship by abrogating the Constitution, dismissing Parliament and proclaiming martial law, a growing number of people are convinced that he used the Communist bogey to further his own political plans. Be that as it may, continued government investigations into the Communist "plot" are claimed to have brought to light a great mass of evidence, according to which a vast and well-organized and directed net of unobstructed Communist propaganda has been in action in the last 10 years. As many as 75 dailies and periodicals, besides many books, pamphlets and leaflets are declared to have carried Communist preaching to the four corners of the country.

Attractive notebooks and calendars have been prepared apparently with innocent and useful contents, giving athletic and helpful statistics, in which here and there have cleverly been insinuated Communist observations, directions and suggestions.

Autonomous State

Another Government accusation against the Communists is that since 1923 they worked with Serb and Bulgarian Communists to detach Greek Macedonia and Thrace and form them into an autonomous state. At first apparently, the Greek Communists were lukewarm. Twice the Balkan Communist Confederation met in conference in Moscow, in 1923 and in 1924, at which the Greek representatives were urged to adhere to the plan of an independent Macedonia. The chief Greek delegate refused to consent to the program which was said to be the creation of Bulgarian ambitions. The Bulgarians proposed to keep him in Russia as a prisoner, but relented when Moscow leaders told them such a rash measure would lead Greece astray from communism. It was with great difficulty that the Greek representative obtained a visa and returned to Greece. He immediately called his comrades to a meeting, reported on the conference and presented his resignation from the Communist party.

Metaxas plans unified state on Duce's model: Page 3.

Social Science Held New Key To Citizenship

Dr. W. A. Eddy, College Head, Outlines Compulsory Study Course

Would Raise Conduct

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, N. Y., Oct. 3—Making capable and effective citizens depends upon giving the same emphasis in colleges to social science as was placed upon Latin 100 years ago and natural science 50 years later, Dr. William Alfred Eddy, president of Hobart and William Smith colleges, emphasized today in outlining a new four-year course in responsible citizenship which has been made a requirement for the bachelor's degree at those colleges.

The compulsory citizenship training program, regarded by college executives as a radical step in the curricula of higher education and, possibly, the first such requirement to be established by an American college, was announced by Dr. Eddy in his inaugural speech yesterday when he assumed leadership of the colleges after service as professor of English at Dartmouth.

Describes New Course

Today, as he sat in his office here, Dr. Eddy told a Monitor correspondent of detailed plans for the new course of study and voiced regret that college graduates heretofore have refrained from entering the rought-and-ready field of practical politics in ward, precinct, and assembly district. But proper education, he felt, could change the attitude of college men and women, resulting in the infusion of fresh, healthy personnel to raise the standards of political conduct in the United States.

"We shall begin our program with a thorough course in American history during the freshman year," Dr. Eddy continued. "This will furnish the ground work upon which to build a sound course of economic studies for the sophomore year. For our juniors, or third-year students, we plan instruction in social psychology, and these three years of factual and theoretical training will be climaxed with a senior course called 'American Government Today.'

"The senior course will enable students to investigate the actual workings of government in their own communities at the points where it touches them and their affairs. We will expect them to become acquainted with the operation of the courts, the elective system, and the administrative departments of state, county and city. From such opportunities for observation, with emphasis upon local government, we

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Blum Cabinet Acts to Quell Fascist Threat

Col. de la Rocque Party's Attack on Reds Brings Extra Precautions

Waiters Strike

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, Oct. 3—The French Government's recent promises to Parliament to end the "folded-arms" strikes were put to an unexpected test today when waiters and other hotel employees struck and occupied most of the Paris hotels, restaurants and cafés. Later in the day many strikers were induced to vacate cafés and restaurants which they were occupying.

Alleging failure of the hotel-owners to apply terms of the collective contract, waiters and other workers ceased service completely, even threatening in some cases to lock the occupants out of hotels. The meeting of Union leaders and proprietors is being held today under Government auspices to endeavor to reach an early settlement.

Social Party Makes Trouble

In addition to this new labor conflict, the Popuar Front Government now has another serious problem in Col. François de la Rocque's French Social Party.

The Government yesterday forbade a meeting in Paris of Colonel de la Rocque's followers, Communists having called for a counter-manifestation. Adopting the same tactics, Colonel de la Rocque has summoned his supporters to prevent the Communist meeting scheduled to take place in Paris tomorrow.

The Government has opened judicial proceedings against the French Social Party on the grounds that it is an illegal reconstitution of the "Croix de Feu," (Fiery Cross) which was dissolved last June.

Claims Party Legal

In a statement issued today Colonel de La Rocque protests against this action, pointing out that his party organization is an exact copy of the Socialist Party and therefore perfectly legal.

The Government's action against the French Social Party, however, is believed to be based on allegations that numerous cases of illegal arms-smuggling discovered recently are connected with the reported reconstitution and rearming of the old militia of the Fiery Cross.

Mobile guards increased as Reds plan meeting: Page 3.

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Saturday, Oct. 3

Woodpecker—Quits Assault on Utica

A woodpecker invasion has apparently been averted. A woodpecker was reported pecking at the home of Frank B. Seaton of Utica. Mr. Seaton, alarmed over the possible pecking down of his house, was warned not to harm the bird. The question of how much wood would a woodpecker peck, if a woodpecker would peck wood, became a serious one. This bird, which pecked and let the chips fall where they would, plainly threatened Utica, for one house might not satisfy him. Moreover, he might have friends.

Innumerable suggestions for banishing the woodpecker have been forwarded to Mr. Seaton—he should paint his house with a paint distasteful to woodpeckers, he should let the bird smell powder, he should execute a reprisal and peck a few bird houses down on his own hook. But apparently none of these devices will have to be resorted to. The bird has disappeared, perhaps, yielding either to the atavistic pull of the South or the call of Florida real estate.

Defense—Nations Show Naval Activity

A new German battleship, a new American aircraft carrier, a military boast—all stress the world's obsession in war.

The U. S. S. Enterprise, new $19,000,000 aircraft carrier, takes to the water today at the Newport News Shipbuilding and Drydock Company, with Mrs. Claude A. Swanson selected for the naming. The ship is 600 tons heavier than her sistership, the Yorktown, launched last April.

Germany launches its first 26,000-ton battleship. It is named Scharnhorst, after Gen. Gerhard Johann David Von Scharnhorst, nineteenth century Prussian military leader. The Reich now enjoys as a result of the Anglo-German naval treaty a tonnage limitation of 420,595 tons. The Versailles Treaty originally held the German navy to 100,000 tons. Germany works fast toward rearmament on the seas, having completed several vest-pocket battleships, submarines and new types of speed boats.

Russia, which is just winding up more war games, sounds well content. After days in which its guns thundered from battleships, and bombs arched from planes over Vladivostok, Russia pronounces its Pacific shore line "impregnable."

Franc—Paris Attacks Trade Walls

The devalued French franc lives up to expectations.

The new franc with its lesser gold content becomes a hard pellet ripping through the obartive trade walls. The Minister of National Economy announces a 20 per cent reduction in French duties. He appoints a Committee for Customs Revision for further scaling down. United States Treasury officials greet this action as tangible proof of the effectiveness of the new monetary alignments in assailing trade restrictions.

The French customs reduction is taken because the higher tariffs are no longer necessary. Tariffs originally protected France against excessive imports. Now the cheaper franc provides the protection, since traders will buy more from France, being able to purchase francs so much more reasonably. Increases in French exports thus offset imports and foreshadow a favorable balance of trade for France.

Arms—British Conservatives Take Strong Stand

The British Conservative Party meeting at Margate, England, has no oil for the troubled waters of the world. A German newspaper even finds the party's resolution against colonial redistribution a contribution to the discord of the world.

The Conservative Party delegates hear Chancellor of the Exchequer Neville Chamberlain enunciate a vigorous program of rearmament, with special stress on a pre-eminent air force, a strong navy and a smaller but efficient land force. Because Mr. Chamberlain is expected to suc-

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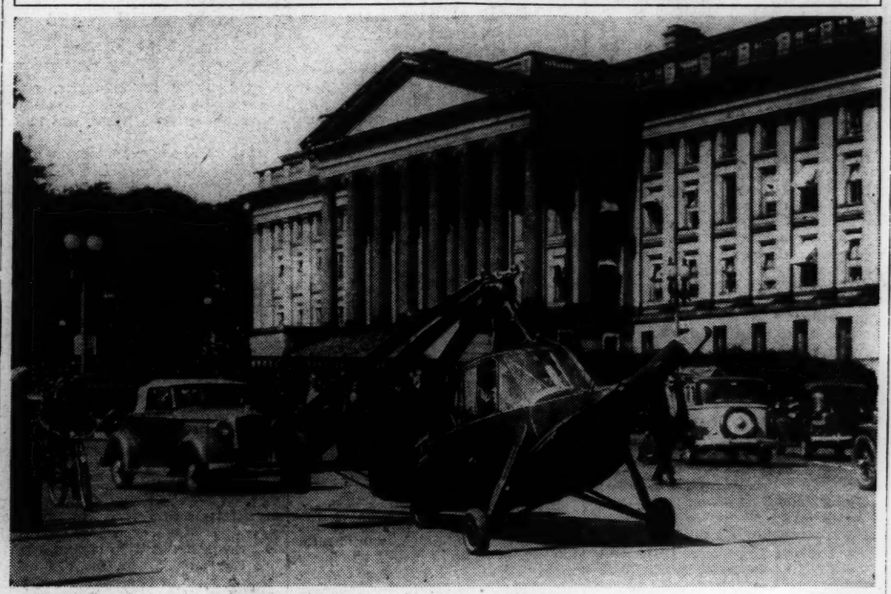
Plane Folds Its Wings and Becomes Auto



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Autogiro Stages Demonstration in Washington Streets

Experimental Craft Is Capable of Taking to the Air or Speeding Along the Highway at the Pilot's Will. It Was Delivered Recently to the Bureau of Air Commerce for Tests

Autogyro Lands in Capital Park, Speeds Down Avenue as Auto

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3—A giant red dragonfly circled the Washington Monument yesterday and then dropped straight down to a landing on a grassy triangle between Pennsylvania avenue and the Commerce Department.

After camera men had taken its picture, the plane folded its four wings back and proceeded down the street to show the combined advantages of airplane and automobile embodied in the commuter-sized autogyro, developed under government auspices.

Drop From Skies

If you someday own one of these baby autogyros and have business with the Government, it will be a simple thing to drop down out of the skies onto this same little park and drive off down Pennsylvania avenue for an appointment with the Attorney General.

Officials of the Bureau of Air Commerce, who asked the Autogyro Company of America at Willow Grove, Penna., to build the "flivver gyro," see a bright future for it. They believe it will combat successfully one of the greatest handicaps to the expansion of private flying at the present time—the inaccessibility of airports. Its owner can keep it at home in his barn, run it along the highway to the nearest field, spread out its blades, starts the propellor and take off.

Cost Is $50,000

Low cost was not an aim in this particular baby plane which is one of six developed for the bureau in the last two years. Its price is around $50,000, though the manufacturers are confident it could be lowered by mass production.

The "gyro" makes 100 miles an hour in the air and 25 on the ground.

It was flown during the demonstration yesterday by James G. Ray. John H. Geisse, chief of the development section of the bureau, occupied the single passenger's seat. Inconspicuous amid the onlooking crowd was A. E. Larsen, its designer.

When Mr. Vidal, chief of the bureau, sent out a questionnaire in 1935 to see how widespread a market there would be for a low-cost plane, the answer came back that sales would jump enormously if the price could be brought down to around $700. The bureau has not reached that rock-bottom price yet, but is has succeeded in getting manufacturers to put on the market a $1500 plane yith greatlp improved standards of safety, comfort and simplicity of operation.

Flivver Planes Tested

The bureau got its new designs into production by including them in specifications when it ordered new planes for federal inspectors. Four of the "flivver" or "baby" planes are based at Bolling field here and bureau inspectors hop off for Kansas City, Kan., or Los Angeles now and then to see that the air-beacon system is working properly or to investigate some crash. En route they keep notes on the plane's performance. The fifth plane is at Langley field, Va., where tests are being made.

First Plane Built

The first plane the bureau had built was a Hammond, Model Y, made in the factory of the Hammond Aircraft Corporation at Ypsilanti, Michigan. Showing how easy it is to operate, Eugene Jr., 10-year-old son of Mr. Vidal, took the controls over the Washington airport here one day and brought the plane to a perfect landing in the center of the field.

The Hammond model features simplicity and safety of operation, as well as low maintenance and operating costs, greater visibility than is commonly available in present-day production of airplanes, an ability to operate in and out of small areas and a ruggedness that makes possible continuous flying. With the engine and propeller at his back, the pilot looks through a wide expanse of windshield. He can look not only ahead, as in an automobile, but to either side and almost straight down over the nose of the plane when he is landing.

Plane Stands Level

Instead of sticking its nose up in the air as other airplanes do when at rest on the ground, this plane stands level. Large shock absorbers make it possible to land without slowing down first. Rudders aren't used and it won't go into a tail spin unless forced.

A second plane, the Waterman tailless, was built by Waldo Waterman of Santa Monica, Calif. It represents a radical departure from conventional practices in airplane designing, but tails cost money and take up hangar space. The Waterman, too, boasts good visibility, is easy to land, doesn't nose over and can't be stalled inadvertently.

Loyalists Move In Flank Attack Against Toledo

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GOVERNMENT HEADQUARTERS IN THE FIELD, MORA VILLAGE, Spain, Oct. 3—The Socialist southern army forced a quick-march maneuver today, swinging a wide arc southeast of Toledo in a surprise flank movement against the fallen city.

Revitalized by an inrush of reinforcements, the Government militia fortified a semicircle around the insurgent-held Toledo-Bargas area.

Defend Foodways

Equally forward in the government strategy in pushing the counter-attack against the former capital of the Moors was a heightened defense of the vital communications centers of Aranjuez and Castillejos. These foodways to the sea, essential to the life of Madrid, lie a scant 15 miles behind the Olias-Mora line.

Socialist military circles called baseless rumors that insurgents were attempting to approach Aranjuez by a wide detour to the south through Orgaz.

The new line, however, was considered an adequate defense aganst such a flanking movement.

Railway Undamaged

The concentrations in the Mora area drew Fascist airmen who bombed the railroad heavily two or three miles from the ancient royal summer resort village. The railroad itself escaped damage.

The small village of Mora turned overnight into a large town, crowded with militiamen and government troops from the Valencia and Aranjuez garrisons.

Relieved from duty at the front, they streamed back into town and idly walked the streets or sat against the walls of the centuries old church now used as a garage.

Mingled with the thousands of militiamen and assault guards arriving daily were streams of refugees still pouring in from the countryside where they have been hiding since the fall of Toledo.

Franco appoints generals of his armies: Page 3.

Loophole in Anti-Drug Ring Seen in Nations Outside Pact

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—A loophole in the League's world-wide ring against the international traffickers in narcotics—better known as "dope merchants"—is pointed out by the British Home Office.

It appears that a few countries—which are not named—are still outside the international system of supervision and annual quotas which the League has devised to banish the illicit traffic. The League method is to keep the total world production of narcotics down to the annual medical requirements so that no surplus can get into the hands of the international traffickers.

Determined Watch Kept

True, British exports to these countries are inconsiderable. And in any case—the latest British report to the League disclosing the fact is careful to add—a determined watch is kept on this trade. Furthermore, government export licenses are refused whenever "it would appear that legitimate requirements are being exceeded."

The report adds, however, that this method—described as the best that can be devised in the circumstances—is "far from satisfactory," as the amounts of dangerous drugs imported to such countries from other countries are not known.

Seven Countries Fail to Act

Unlike the reticence of the British report, the latest League publication discloses the fact that seven countries have still not yet adhered to its two drug control conventions of 1925 and 1931 and are therefore not bound by them. They are Argentina, Paraguay, Albania, Iceland, Saudi Arabia, Ethiopian and Liberia.

Reviewing the system of control which has been established here to give effect to the Hague and Geneva conventions, the report records that it has worked satisfactorily. Under this system imports and exports of opium and other narcotics are government-controlled by means of import certificates and export authorization. Occasionally, difficulties have arisen owing to the use of languages other than English or French, the two official League languages.

Exchange of Information

The drugs branch of the Home Office has continued to "co-operate successfully" with the central authorities of other countries, notably the United States, Canada, Egypt, the Netherlands and France, by interchanging information on the illicit traffic.

There has been no evidence of any organized illicit traffic in Britain during 1935. Such cases as there were were individual attempts on the part of seamen, mainly orientals, to smuggle in small quantities for their compatriots living in the United Kingdom.

Such cases decreased from 30 in 1934 to 11 in 1935. In the official detailed list of these seizures the owner of the drug is more often than not referred to as a "Chinese sailor," "unknown greaser," "Chinese fireman's boy."

Used in Patent Medicines

Into this undistinguished collection a "Russian film art director" apparently strayed quite innocently by importing through the ordinary parcel post from Paris for medical treatment 40 milligrams of heroin—an offense for which he was not prosecuted.

The extensive use of opium and other narcotics in patent medicines is shown in the fact that in 1935, 21 persons were licensed by the Government to possess such drugs for the purpose of "manufacturing patent and special medicines."

School for Gypsies In Czechoslovakia Builds Citizenship

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia — The town council of Berehovo, a town in Southern Ruthenia, Czechoslovakia, has decided to erect a school for gypsy children on the model of the well-known gypsy school at Uzhorod.

The building is to be presented by the town and every care will be taken to make the children of the wandering race useful members of the community.

The first gypsy school at Uzhorod, also in Ruthenia, has been a considerable success. The gypsy children under the guidance of their Slovak teacher—who has a good knowledge of the Romany language—are taught all the ordinary school subjects and, besides, much attention is given to their musical education. The most favorite occupation at the school is violin playing.

Senate Report On Security Is Called Faulty

Actuarial Experts Think Fund Would Not Grow to Be Unwieldy

Anticipate Changes

Doubt if Fund Would Reach $47,000,000,000 by 1980 Under Revisions

By Tully Nettleton
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3 — Answer to the criticisms and consternation that have been rife over the prospect of a $47,000,000,000 fund tied up in Government hands for old-age insurance in the United States is that in all probability there never will be any such enormous fund, according to the opinion now of experts in close touch with development of the social security program.

Although officially the Social Security Board is silent on this point, unofficially one may learn from actuaries and students of social insurance whose views have been consulted by it that they expect amendments to the security act and changes in administration will bring about materially different results in practice than were pictured in the table contained in the Senate Finance Committee's report.

How They Got Their Figures

The report, in what was frankly and necessarily a very sketchy outline of what might happen under the rates of tax and benefits in the bill, subject to several variable factors—estimated that if the special taxes or contributions from workers and employers were all conserved and supplemented by interest the fund would reach approximately $47,000,000,000 in 1980.

After that, the collections plus annual interest on the fund would just about balance the outgo. This interest payment, would amount at three per cent to more than $1,400,000,000 a year where the Government pays approximately $750,000,000 a year for interest now. And the difficulties of investing such a fund or its dangers as an invitation to an increase of nearly half in the public debt have already been widely discussed.

Several Safety Valves

Actually, the actuaries say, there are several possible ways of keeping down either the reserve fund or the eventual cost to the Federal Government but not of doing both at once, for they are like the two ends of a see-saw. Either you raise a big enough reserve fund that the interest on it will fill the gap between collections and disbursements when the present younger generation reaches retirement age, or else the Treasury then has to come to the rescue—and in a rather big way.

As for keeping down the reserve fund, the most obvious way is to refrain from imposing such a high tax. If, say in 1941, Congress should decide to space out the increases in rate a few years farther apart and to stop at a total of 5 per cent on worker and employer for this purpose, the fund would grow only to a little over $15,000,000,000 at its peak, as the President's Committee on Economic Security at first recommended.

Problem for the Government

But then the Government in 1980 would have to provide a direct subsidy to the fund of close to $1,400,000,000 in addition to interest paid on the fund.

Another method offered to keep down the reserve is to pay liberal "unearned" benefits out of it in the early stages of the program to persons already near the retirement age, whose actual contributions could not of themselves actually purchase an annuity of any consequence. This is done to some extent in the existing plan.

The collections from a $100-a-month wage earner in 20 years would actually pay for an annuity of only about $6 a month. The Social Security Act, however, provides monthly payments of about $22 a month to such a wage-earner retiring after only half that length of time or about $33 after 20 years in the plan.

Frying Pan into Fire

On the other hand and, as Edwin E. White, executive director of the President's Committee on Economic Security, remarked but did not recommend in the Senate hearing "You can eliminate the cost to the Government by stepping up the rates." That was what was done. Or, "You can eliminate that cost by not paying anything at all to the person who is now beyond middle age in excess of the amount his own contributions and those of his employer will buy at age 65."

Offhand, this might seem like a solution. But the table submitted on this basis showed that this method would roll up an even more stupendous reserve fund than the system that has been adopted. Instead of $47,000,000,000 it would soar to more than $70,000,000,000 in 1980.

As one actuary explained, in holding of the savings of the participants for 40 years or more till the major claims arose the Government's service would be more in the nature of investment banking than of insurance, the original idea of which is sharing and distributing risk or responsibility.

Basis of Group Insurance

In short, if a large reserve is to be avoided the only feasible way seems to be for each working gene-

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World Writers Send Peace Message to All Nations From Session in Argentina

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina — Delegates to the P. E. N. Club Congress here took full advantage of their privilege of free speech prior to giving unanimous approval of a peace message to the nations. There was an uproarious debate in which the French delegate heckled Signor Marinetti and Emil Ludwig denounced the Hitler regime, but in the end Fascists, Democrats and Communists agreed they were bound together in peace and literature.

Writers of practically every creed and race agreed on the declaration of the nations of the world condemning war. The text of the message was:

At a time when threats of a world-wide conflagration appear to be increasing and many parties do not fear to consider the eventuality of a reproduction of the catastrophe which filled our generation with horror, the writers of the whole world, through the voting of their delegates assembled in Buenos Aires, address a solemn appeal to all governments to act in moderation, and to all peoples to remain cool and collected.

They unanimously affirm that war is a scourge; that in no circumstances can any moral good be expected to emerge from it; that, on the other hand, the war which is at present threatening the world can be averted, there being no excuse whatever for the breaking out of a conflagration.

They appeal to one and all to consider that the great war of 1914 has not settled any of the problems faced by the world at its outbreak, and that, on the contrary, those problems have now become worse, instead of having been settled.

They believe that nobody would suggest that a new war would be materially advantageous to any nation, and denounce the growing misconception according to which only war can settle the antagonism between political and social doctrines, and which would therefore condemn man to a new type of religious war. Religious wars, it is known, never served to lessen or stop hatred. Fire and sword do not decide matters relative to ideals. Only in a peaceful world and in the exercise of free thought should opposing doctrines be given free play.

Still Time to Avert War

While there is yet time to prevent the outbreak of a conflagration, the writers of the world, conscious of their own mission, suggest to the world leaders today that they calm all public excitement, and promise, for their own part, to do everything within their power to save humanity from what would appear to be definite disaster.

The immediate cause of the differences among delegates was the heckling of the Italian delegate by Jules Romains, who reminded Signor Marinetti that only three months previously he had written a eulogy of war, emphasizing its usefulness in "training for the young" and as a "necessary social hygiene for the world." Argentine, French, Egyptian and Yugoslavian delegates came to the rescue and the atmosphere was cleared.

Guests of President

President Justo of Argentina reminded the writers of this same peace mission at a banquet which he gave in their honor at Government House. He declared, "You, writers of distinct ideas, exponents of ancient and youthful civilization, and men and women of different ideals, although brethren in spirit, are met in our city to consider the great subject of literature. But above this objective are your high and noble efforts to bring about peace in the world."

A resolution was passed to send a message of regret to the Spanish delegates who were not able to attend owing to the domestic situation in their country. The hope was expressed that the Spanish conflict soon would be settled.

Tribute was paid to the peace-promoting activities of the retiring president, H. G. Wells. One of these was spoken by Stefan Zweig, who praised the Englishman for the example he had set writers throughout the world. At his suggestion the whole assembly rose in honor of Mr. Wells. Jules Romains was elected president and Signor Marinetti's proposal was accepted that the next Congress meet at Rome.

Nazi Regime Denounced

Herr Ludwig denounced the Nazi regime in Germany for the persecution of intellectuals and said it was a mistake to think that only Jews and Communists had suffered. Aryans and democrats also had suffered, he said. He drew attention to some remarkable theories adduced by Berlin—that the American continent was discovered by a Dane of Teutonic descent and that Christ was of Ayran descent and born near Heidelberg.

Old Testament Hosts Trumpet By

From His Moonlit Balcony at Nasibin, the 'Little Man From Kansas' Sweeps the Ancient World Tenderly Into Cupped Hands—Storks Nest on Roman Columns in the Weeds—Pomp of Ages Humbled

By **R. H. Markham**
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The Holy Land
Third of 51 Articles

NASIBIN, Turkey—Tel Kochek is a terminus. So you'd expect it to be the end of the road, but it's merely a jumping off place on the way from Syria to the Tower of Babel. I was asleep at the switch and so jumped off somewhere else.

I wanted to swing around the Verdant Crescent from Syria to Iraq. One can do the first part of that journey on a railway that follows the upper rim along the boundary between Syria and Turkey, just inside the latter country. It is part of the Berlin to Baghdad route, and has a fast train service from Istanbul three times weekly, called the Taurus Express.

Haled Before Governor

The train leaves Turkey temporarily at the southern border and goes into Syria as far as Aleppo, then re-enters Turkey, travels due east for 10 hours and passes into Syria again at Tel Kochek, on the Iraqi frontier.

From there you take a 75-mile automobile ride over the prairies to Mosul. Next day you go on 20 miles in your car to Kirkuk, whence a train with big lumbering coaches takes you to Baghdad.

One goes from Aleppo to Tel Kochek by night. But I went to sleep at a vital point and was switched off to the Turkish city of Mardin, where the vigilant state police haled me before the governor. I thought he was going to keep me under arrest until he could communicate with Ankara, which might take days.

Pleased by Sentence

But he didn't. Instead, he informed me I'd have to leave at once for the border station, Nasibin, and go on the morning train from there to Iraq, which pleased me greatly.

Soldiers took me in charge and the governor telephoned the police chief at Nasibin as well as police posts along the way to keep an eye out for us. I was to be honored with much attention. We crowded into an automobile and were off.

With a well-armed soldier in front and a well-armed soldier behind, we drove down a steep ravine, crossed many fields, stopped to report at frequent police stations, and in the late afternoon reached our destination, a group of mud houses, several barracks, a few shepherds, furtive-appearing women clothed in black, and soldiers.

It was a Turkish post, looking across the boundary at a Syrian post, from whose barracks came martial music. The Syrians seemed to have something to celebrate.

The chief of police was expecting me, and gave me a friendly reception. He had his men put my baggage in a comfortable room and then we walked through the village, saw the sights, sat on the balcony of his police headquarters, gazed upon a stream beside his garden that separated us from Syria, and talked world politics.

At dark he departed, leaving me in a clean room with a bed, desk and lamp. A genial guard slept on the floor before my door. Storks snapped their bills outside. The barracks were bugled to rest. Night settled upon my world.

I stepped over my sleeping guard and went onto the balcony. I made out the form of five Roman columns standing, half buried, in a weed patch with storks' nests on them. Nasibin was once a very famous metropolis, a city of learning and religion, famous for its cathedral and university.

Before me, under the stars, lay the Fertile Crescent. My silent stream from whose dark waters gleamed an occasional moonbeam, flowed toward the Euphrates, many miles to my right. Equally distant on my left was the Tigris, for the twin rivers are widely separated here. Far to the south was the Arabian desert. On one side Egypt, on the other Babylonia, and behind me the vast Hittite country.

Ages Trumpet By

This was the stage of ancient Biblical and secular history. In that narrow girdle men found their way to culture.

I imagined I was in the tower of the palace of the old Bishop of Nasibin. I looked out into space and back into time and heard other bugles call.

Sennacherib, Tethmosis, Darius and Alexander, tribes, nations and kingdoms went trumpeting by, marching through the night, marching through the ages, leaving five old pillars in the weeds.

What toil and struggle, what fleeting pomp and ephemeral glory, conquests for a moment, choruses singing praises, massive monuments erected—for storks to nest on.

I had caught there in my hands the whole of the ancient world and of early history. I held them gently for a long long time before stepping over my guard again into my room.

Good night, Nebuchadnezzar, good night, Sargon, good night, King Hatusil of Hittiteland, I must go to bed.

* * *

The time from midnight to dawn in Nasibin is very short. And my faithful guard made me arise with the rising sun, after which he took me to the balcony, and poured water on my hands from a jug. Then he held my mirror as I shaved, and poured water on my hands again so that I could wash my face.

The train was to go at 7, but at 5 an automobile appeared with a police clerk and a well-armed gendarme. We all crowded in, guard, clerk, police, chauffeur, guns, baggage, and fidelity to duty.

There was to be no last minute escape here. These keepers of the gate were not going to let a dangerous American slip through their hands, and with two heavy suitcases, a portfolio, and typewriter go scouting over their unwooded hills.

It took us three minutes to reach the station, so we had to wait. I watched the railroad people get breakfast in the freight cars beside the track that served them as homes; I also observed a diligent Mr. Stork collect twigs and clumsily weave them into a nest on the station chimney, while Mrs. Stork stood leisurely by preening her feathers.

Storks Sublet Apartments

They were an affectionate pair. Each time the homemaker returned with his building material, he and his lady would romantically snap their long beaks, and whenever he left again for a trip, there was another conjugal clacking. These storks sublet apartments on a rather extensive scale. Several families of sparrows had moved in and were weaving their nests amid the rafters of the great stork mansion.

A white-bearded Turk tried to ride his donkey in front of the station to a well on the other side, but the authorities stopped him and sharply ordered him to go around behind.

"This is where people (I was the people) wait," they said, "It is not for donkeys."

The patriarch was gravely offended, for he had a noble, well-kept beast, which he seemed to have looked after as fondly as a young American might a new Pontiac.

Old Versus New Turkey

"Go on!" he protested, "I've ridden across here all my life and I'll do it again." New and old Turkey were at once in conflict—and new Turkey won. It has established an order which even revered patriarchs are bound to respect.

So donkey dutifully goes around the station and joins the group of his fellows at the well. The breakfast is over in the boxcar homes, Mr. Stork desists from his labors, apparently having finished his day's quota of nine branches, which Mrs. Stork didn't lift a toe to help put in place. I sit on my suitcases amid the enforcers of the law.

At last the train whistles, arrives, stops. I shake hands with my guards and get on. There is a half hour of switching and 17 false starts. But at last we're off.

Nasibin with its storks, its old Roman columns, its shades of cathedrals, palaces and lecture halls, golden crowns, miters and scimiters, recedes. Buildings disappear.

We are swallowed up by endless prairies, exuberantly green from the rains.

Security Report Held Faulty

(Continued from Page 1)

ration to pay largely the benefits for the aged of its own time, and in turn receive its benefits from the next generation. This is the basis of group insurance, which has come into wide use in industrial pension plans.

This was the theory of the President's committee when it recommended a lower reserve plan with immediate benefits to the aged and government participation later. After Congress and the President set that aside for the high-reserve, self-supporting plan, O. C. Richter and W. R. Williamson said in a paper before the Actuarial Society of America:

"It is the belief of the actuarial consultants of the committee and many other members of the staff that these modifications in the bill originally proposed represent an unsound departure from the principles that should govern a social insurance plan of this character."

Mr. Richter is associated with the American Telephone and Telegraph Company and Mr. Williamson, who was then with the Travelers Insurance Company, has lately joined the actuarial staff of the Social Security Board.

Load Would Be Lighter

One effect of a return to the original plan would be that between 1960 and 1980 the insurance fund would lighten the old-age pension or relief load of the Government by $500,000,000 or more, and the later assistance of the Government to the insurance fund might be considered a return of this favor.

An interesting exit by which Congress and the Treasury at any time may let themselves out of the accumulation of too big a reserve—though at the expense of a future taxpaying generation—has been pointed out in this fact:

In order to surmount a constitutional technicality, the act collects the pay-roll tax into the general fund of the Government, from which it must then be appropriated by Congress at the recommendation of the Secretary of the Treasury into the old-age reserve fund.

Herein may lie an annual invitation to future secretaries and Congresses to leave some of the pay-roll tax collections to be used for ordinary expenses of Government and so keep down the reserve while future responsibilities accumulate—a sort of informal return to the program recommended by the President's committee.

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Society Offers Free Debut for Musicians

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 3—Opportunity to have a New York debut will be given two professional musicians as prizes, by the New York Madrigal Society, a philanthropic organization here, following auditions which start on Oct. 16, it was announced today by Miss Marguerite Potter, who founded the society in 1920.

The society has made a specialty each year since 1930 of assisting a selected group of talented musicians to give individual recitals without expense to them. Since 1933, two special prizes have been given each year which enable the winning vocalist and instrumentalist to have their debuts without the assuming of any obligation save a $5 fee for a preliminary audition.

Final awards this year will be made on Dec. 3. The committee making the decision will include Carmela Ponselle, Henry Hadley and Frank La Forge.

Queensland Fossil Bed Traces Ancient Insects

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, New South Wales—Dr. R. J. Tillyard, Australian entomologist, announces the discovery at Mount Crosby, near Ipswich, Queensland, of a fossil insect bed of the Upper Triassic age—approximately, 155,000,000 years ago.

He said that the fossils already obtained from the newly-discovered bed included numerous remains of an extinct cockroach, which, he stated, was evidently very abundant at the period. There were also wings of plant bugs, among them one genus hitherto found only in the Upper Permian of Russia. Other insects discovered in the bed included the dragon fly, lacewings, scorpion flies, and beetles.

Puzzle Corner Answers

1. Circumscribing maternal philoprogeneity broadens comprehensively to universalistic philanthropy. (How many solved it?)
2. Gints, Ginks, Tinks, Tanks, Yanks.
3. 68.
4. VI VI D (Vivid).
5. Four C's through OUT (foresees throughout).

New York Budget Restoring City Pay Jumps $2,030,093

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 3—Providing for partial restoration of full salaries for municipal employees, the 1937 executive budget of New York City, calling for expenditures amounting to $554,071,935.96, today has the approval of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. Compared with the 1936 budget, it represents an increase of $2,030,093.

The new budget was submitted by Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia to the board yesterday and was adopted without debate. Immediately thereafter a schedule of dates for public hearings was set, all leading to Nov. 6, when the budget must be presented in final form to the Board of Aldermen. The Aldermen may decrease, but not increase, any items, but by Nov. 30 they must have adopted the budget and present it for certification on Dec. 10.

Mandatory Increases

In a budget message to the Board of Estimate, Mayor LaGuardia described mandatory increases in public expenditures as partially responsible for the rise in costs of government here. Neither the Board of Estimate nor the Mayor has any control over such appropriations, which are required by state law, he said, emphasizing that the Transit Commission alone would receive approximately $990,000 next year as a result of such a system.

Including items outside the tax levy budget, the total outlay contemplated for 1937 is $636,331,018.67. Last year the total of all expenditures was $613,369,407.02.

An item of $5,000,000 was reserved for pay restoration, as compared with total salary reductions of $18,000,0000 made in 1932.

In submitting the budget, Mayor LaGuardia predicted a lower tax rate on New York city real estate next year. It was recalled that almost simultaneously the Department of Taxes and Assessments had announced an increase of over $47,000,000 in the total of assessed valuations.

Despite indications of lower taxes, Mayor LaGuardia reported an estimate of $554,190,086 as New York city's income for the year, and called attention to the fact that proposed expenditures were therefore 118,150 within the limit of contemplated outlay.

City Treasury Improved

Emphasizing the improved status of the city's treasury and the increase in tax collections, Mayor LaGuardia reported that a reduction in the reserve fund appropriation for 1937 to $12,000,000 had been agreed upon after consultation with the city's bankers. Up to the present a total of $59,950,000 has been paid into the reserve to meet delinquent or uncollectible taxes, and the Mayor said that only a small part, if any, of this sum would be required to offset losses.

Total requirements for debt service for 1937 outlay amount to $161,361,231.69, a reduction of $5,048,545.85 under current outlays, according to the message. The net reduction, the Mayor explained, was brought about in the face of an increase of $1,906,000 for sinking fund installments and debt reduction, and was achieved by saving $990,546 in interest on long-term debt, $2,500,000 in redemption of temporary debt and $3,500,000 in interest on temporary debt.

Air Advocate

Miss Abbie Dill
Field Representative of the National Aeronautical Association

Ohio Woman Pilot Named Field Agent Of Air Association

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AKRON, Ohio — Spreading the message of aviation for the National Aeronautical Association, throughout the country is the unusual new job which has just been created for Miss Abbie Putnam Dill, Ohio woman pilot.

The blonde attractive girl, who has many hours of flying time to her credit, has been appointed "field representative" to visit towns and cities throughout the state, and later through the country organizing new chapters of the National Aeronautical Association.

Since Akron has the largest women's chapter of that organization in the country, Miss Dill is using that organization as a pattern on which to base both the men's and women's organizations which she is forming.

"We felt that a woman could do this job of spreading the activities of our organization better than a man," said Charles F. Horner, national president. "Especially since she is a woman who flys herself, and who loves every phase of aviation." Thus far Miss Dill has met with great success in Ohio. She has organized a large branch at Mansfield and is soon to start one in Cleveland.

Previously to taking over this position, Miss Dill worked in a national bank.

Anti-Slum League In Melbourne, Vic., Asks Wide Powers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MELBOURNE, Vic.—Melbourne is awakening to the menace of her slum areas and the whole question is now being tackled for the first time under the leadership of the newly formed Slum Abolition and Better Housing league.

Its organization follows persistent efforts by the newspapers to make the public realize that a problem of the first magnitude awaits a solution.

One of the league's first steps will be to ask the State Government to give it statutory powers for handling what is going to be a long and difficult job.

The aims of the league are:

To clear up, improve, replan and rebuild slum areas and to provide accommodation for persons temporarily displaced.

To provide better housing for the slum dweller, who is usually the lower paid and unskilled wage earner.

To educate and prepare the slum dweller to appreciate better surroundings.

It will be urged upon the Government that the board advocated by the league should have the fullest statutory powers to collect information and evidence; make social, economic and physical surveys of areas; compulsorily acquire slum lands and tenements, narrow streets and alleyways; replan, rebuild and subdivide such areas according to the latest town-planning ideas; condemn unsuitable houses, and generally exercise such health powers in relation to housing as are now vested in the Public Health commission and municipal councils.

Four of the most important and influential women's organizations have pledged themselves to support the movement for housing reform including the National Council of Women, to which more than 200 organizations are affiliated.

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Metaxas Plans Unified State On Modified Italian Model

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATHENS—Gen. John Metaxas is making a bold bid to disprove a saying of Georges Clemenceau, France's famous wartime premier, that soldiers are unfitted to be prime ministers.

Greece's new dictator—or Prime Minister with a totalitarian policy, as he might prefer to be called—is first and foremost a soldier. But his adherents claim he has the qualities of a first class statesman and there can be no question that he has ample opportunity before him to prove his capabilities in this direction, though he has to deal with a more individualistic people than other European dictators.

The General admits that his ideas as to the ultimate form of his regime have not yet crystallized. In the main, however, he aims to establish a totalitarian state with a degree of governmental control over all forms of enterprise. It is most like the Italian system, but General Metaxas is endeavoring to adapt the Duce's pattern to Greek life.

Would Make Greece Nazi?

In view of the General's long standing attachment to Germany and German ideas it is sometimes suggested that he would like to introduce National Socialism into Greece. His connection with Germany started when he graduated from the Greek Military School to study military matters at Kriegsakademie. There he revealed his exceptional ability and his classmates nicknamed him "The Little Moltke." His fame filtered into the German Royal Palace and he became a favorite of the Kaiser.

But General Metaxas does not see National Socialism being accepted by his own people. Greek nature will not tolerate oppression and imperialism and so Greek leaders have to watch their step. Close acquaintances of the new Greek dictator believe that he will show moderation in dictating.

General Metaxas favors a one-party Parliament, because without a party, he says, the Government is in danger of losing its contact with the people, whose continued sympathy and support is indispensible. The General's idea is formation of a national government front deriving its force and inspiration directly from the people. Though the old political world of Greece has been suppressed, General Metaxas believes that there are yet sound elements among their ranks which should be selected and yoked to the new party.

It Needs Time

The working out of the new system, it is admitted, may take a long time, say, 20 years, as there is the damage done by 20 years of strife, conflicts, and wars to be repaired.

General Metaxas is working on a long-distance plan. Can his regime last as long?

There is nothing in recent Greek history to encourage the view that it can. But then dictators give little heed to failures of their predecessors. Moreover, their stock stands high in Europe at present. So it might be well to examine some more of General Metaxas' qualifications for the great task before him.

A young and successful John Metaxas returned to Greece from Germany and immediately started upon his brilliant career. Mr. Venizelos, then Premier and War Minister, appointed him his aide-de-camp. His progress was rapid. It was he who signed the Greco-Bulgarian military pact which led to the first victorious Balkan War. It was again he who signed the Greco-Serbian Alliance Treaty. He rendered other distinguished services to his country, in recognition of which he was repeatedly promoted until he became Chief of Staff in 1915, which position he resigned in consequence of differences with Mr. Venizelos.

General Metaxas became an international figure during the World War by boldly supporting King Constantine against the Entente Powers and Mr. Venizelos.

His Own Party

After the war, General Metaxas returned to Greece and re-entered the army, soon to take up political life. He formed a party of his own, the Eleuthrophrone (Free Opinion). He began his political career by vigorously criticizing the Micrasiatic campaign as a disastrous enterprise. Then came the collapse of the Greek Army in the plains of Asia Minor as General Metaxas had predicted.

The disaster of the army was exploited to launch a revolution. In the autumn of 1923 a counter-revolution set on foot by General Metaxas was quickly strangled, and he himself was obliged to take refuge in Italy. In 1924, Greece was declared a Republic and General Metaxas, being amnestied, returned to Greece and headed his party as a moderate Royalist.

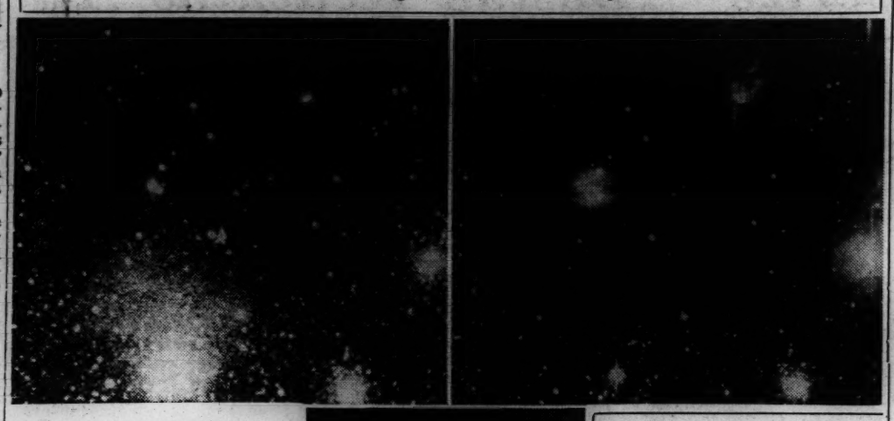
Soon he accepted the republic as the legal regime of the country. In the Coalition Government in 1926 under the presidency of Alexander Zaimis, he became Minister of Communications. In consequence of the revolution of March 1, 1935, he lost all his faith in the republic and insisted upon the restoration of the monarch as the only regime capable of giving Greece tranquillity and stability.

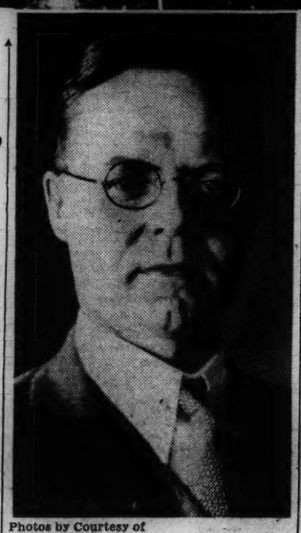
As a result of the violent campaign opened by him and Gen. George Condylis, King George returned in the autumn of 1935. Constantine Demerdjis, as a neutral personality, formed the Cabinet, in which General Metaxas after a while was appointed Minister of War. When in April last Mr. Demerdjis passed on, General Metaxas replaced him. He was, however, obstructed in his difficult task on one hand by bourgeois parties and on the other by Communists. This situation determined him to resort to his cherished idea of absolutism and autocracy, to which he won over the King.

Like all dictators, General Metaxas invokes the question—Who will succeed him?

There are said to be indications that the General's choice is Col. Theosdor Skylakakis, at present Minister of the Interior. The latter is under 45 years old, an ex-army man, enthusiastic and a true "Spartan," an ardent nationalist and the present dictator's right-hand man. Colonel Skylakakis's strong hand was revealed last May when he curbed the Saloniki strike disturbances started by Communists.

Something New in the Sky





Photos by Courtesy of University of Chicago

Stars and Star-Gazer

Upper Left Shows the Red Nebula Captured by a Schmidt Camera Equipped With a Yellow-Sensitive Plate Able to Translate Red Rays

Upper Right Shows the Same Section of the Sky Taken With a Blue-Sensitive Plate. Blue Nebulae Are Shown Distinctly, but the Red-Nebula Captured by the Yellow-Sensitive Plate Is Entirely Missing

Lower Drop—Dr. Otto Struve, Professor of Astrophysics and Director of Yerkes Observatory of the University of Chicago, Discoverer of the Red Nebula of Antares

Engineer Helps Astronomer Find First 'Red Nebula'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 3—Discovery of a red nebula, the first ever seen by astronomers, enables Dr. Otto Struve and two associates at Yerkes Observatory to assert that tremendous cloud-like patches of light so spectacular in astronomical photographs are really cosmic dust clouds.

Diffused in interstellar space they shine by reflected light from near-by stars. This has long been suspected and forms the basis for the reflection theory of nebulae, but full proof has been lacking. Dr. Struve published his finds in the Astrophysical Journal.

Photographs of the red nebula were taken at the new McDonald Observatory of the University of Texas, for which Yerkes supplies the staff. The nebula extends about one degree north from the brilliant star Antares.

Two Types of Stars

The new nebula will be known as the "red nebula of Antares." Astronomers know two extreme types of stars, those of comparatively low surface temperature, the "red hot" stars, and those of high temperature, the "white hot" or blue-white stars.

If the reflection theory were correct, astronomers reasoned, and if diffuse nebulae were actually dust clouds reflecting light from near-by stars, then nebulae of both red and blue stars would exist.

Discovery of nebulae reflecting blue light only means paying a student astronomer 40 cents an hour to count out any number, but to find a red nebula is an entirely different matter. Though a red hot object on earth can easily be identified, a distant red type star whose rays are mostly heat rays, invisible to the naked eye and most photographic plates, cannot be found so easily.

Hobby of Engineer

That is why astronomy owes a considerable debt to the skill of a Chicago radio engineer with a hobby for making astronomical instruments. C. H. Nicholson, chief operator of the Illinois state police radio station, experimented with a small reflecting instrument known as a Schmidt camera.

Dr. Struve provided Mr. Nicholson with glass blanks for lenses for the telescope camera, and the grinding and polishing was accomplished in the Nicholson cellar over a period of eight months. The instrument was planned for use with McDonald Observatory's new 80-inch telescope, but can be used alone. It was while testing the instrument without the large telescope that Dr. Struve made the present discovery.

In the observations, photographs were taken on yellow-sensitive plates and on ordinary blue-sensitive plates. The yellow-sensitive plates registered the red nebula, while the blue-sensitive plates hardly showed the effect at all, proving that the light of the nebula contained almost no blue or violet hues. On the other hand, the blue-sensitive plates recorded a number of other nebulae which are blue in color.

Great Distances Involved

In the production of nebular effect, starlight is reflected at enormous distances. Dr. Struve and his assistants, Dr. C. T. Elvey and F. E. Roach, estimate the distance from Antares to the cloud of interstellar dust at about 100 parsecs. A single parsec is 200,000 times the distance of the earth from the sun (92,900,000 miles).

The nebula in question is in the constellations Scorpius and Ophiuchus. Antares is a first magnitude star 428 times the diameter of the sun, having a volume 70,000,000 times that of the sun.

Japan's Sentences On Chinese Renew Shanghai Tension

SHANGHAI, Oct. 3 (AP)—Protests of crowds of Chinese over the capital sentences imposed upon two of their fellow-countrymen for the slaying of a Japanese naval officer, heightened the Sino-Japanese friction yesterday.

Through the narrow passageways of Hongkew, Shanghai's "Little Tokyo," where Japanese bayonets have enforced martial law since before the trial began, hostile crowds of Chinese and Japanese jostled each other in dangerous contiguity. Authorities were gravely concerned.

Hundreds of Chinese hastened their evacuation of the densely-populated Chapei district.

The tension brought no comment from the traditionally inscrutable Japanese authorities. They declined to indicate their future action, now that the trial is over, but having gained retribution for the Nakayama slaying, it was said they planned to withdraw their troops today "if no untoward event occurs in the meantime."

Bath Tubs for Locomotives

A "bath tub" big enough for locomotives is being built at the Altoona, Penna., shops of the Pennsylvania railroad to immerse engines' chassis in lye water for removal of grease and dirt.

Geneva Prepares Groundwork For Locarno Parley

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, Oct. 3—The presence of the French Premier, Léon Blum, has permitted more intensive preparations for the Locarno conference which both the French and British Governments still desire, despite the evasive attitude of Germany and Italy and the apparent opposition of Russia.

Maxim Litvinoff, Russian Foreign Commissar, takes the position that, if the four western powers, together with Belgium, are to reach an accord, it must not be to the detriment of eastern security.

Franco-Russian Pact

France, it seems, is unlikely to denounce its pact with Russia at the behest of Germany, even though its retention leads to German refusal to attend the Locarno conference.

Russia stands firm on the doctrine of a peace indivisible and is supported by France. On the other hand the British wish to limit their continental commitments.

Before the Locarno powers can meet there must be a preliminary understanding, and it is understood that there are grave difficulties even among the countries represented here.

Belgium is hesitant about accepting engagements toward France without assurance of an Italian guarantee, and France and Britain are not yet at one on the character of the proposed accord.

Postponement Expected

As for Germany the British do not expect that Berlin's reply to the memorandum of Sept. 18 will be entirely satisfactory. In this note Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden of Britain insisted on an early conference for European pacification. Italy is showing considerable stiffness and it is expected that the meeting will be postponed for some time.

The new council hall of the League was inaugurated yesterday. It is decorated with frescoes by the Spanish painter, Jose Maria Sert, in a series of symbolic representations of mankind's struggle to subdue warfare.

In the evening J. A. C. Avenol, Secretary General of the League, gave a reception in honor of the artist, and the pictures were greatly admired by a large gathering.

Gardiner's Island to Be Sold

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RIVERHEAD, L. I., N. Y., Oct. 3—Gardiner's Island, one of the most historic spots in the Long Island region, the tradition of which runs back many years, will go on the auction block on Nov. 12, it was announced here today. It is now held under lease from the Gardiner family by Clarence A. Mackay and is accessible only by boat. It was originally a grant from the King of England to the first Lord Lion Gardiner. The island is valued at $200,000 and covers 3375 acres of land. It is shown on the tax lists to be $14,060 in arrears.

Franco Appoints Mola and Llano To Head Armies

Copyright 1936 by the Associated Press

BURGOS, Spain, Oct. 3—Organizing the final insurgent offensive against Madrid, Gen. Francisco Franco, leader of the fascist provisional government, named official commanders for his northern and southern armies today.

In the hands of Gen. Emilo Mola he placed the northern command.

Gen. Quiepo de Llano was placed in charge of the southern forces.

Post for Carbanellas

The dictator-designate appointed Gen. Miguel Cabanellas inspector-general of both armies. General Franco replaced General Cabanellas as head of the provisional junta yesterday.

After completing his military plans, General Franco disclosed formation of a technical junta of seven commissions consisting of Departments of Finance, Justice, Agriculture, Labor, Education, Public Works and Communications, and Industry, Commerce and Supplies.

He announced that he would appoint a Secretary for Foreign Affairs to present the provisional government's case to other European nations.

Governor-generals of each province occupied by the insurgent troops will be named soon, he said.

The fascist generalissimo turned his attention to campaign plans as his columns south of Madrid were reported continuing an advance on the capital.

To Be Like Italy

The fascist government of the insurgent junta was characterized by the dictator-designate as similar to the Italian "totalitarian" state.

Army men will hold all important posts, he asserted, and the question of a royal restoration will be considered "when we are convinced the proper moment has arrived."

The proposed regime, he said, will "enforce just remuneration for workers and will find means for the workers to share in profits."

Alabama Buys School Books

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — State Comptroller Charles Lee has issued a warrant for $56,029 in payment for 143,155 first and second grade school books to be distributed free to children. Under a 1935 act, free books were provided by the State for first grade children last year, first and second grades this year, and the first three grades next year.

Church Uncovers Liquor's Plot On Sales in Canada

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—A call to a "holy war" against liquor was made by Dr. A. J. Irwin of Toronto, representative of the Canadian Temperance Federation, before the general council of the United Church of Canada.

The latest plot of the commercial liquor interests, he said, was the transfer of the sale of liquor in Quebec from government stores to grocery stores.

Government "control," according to Dr. Irwin, is increasing drinking and drunkenness. Canada's liquor bill last year was $156,000,000, or equal to the export of wheat and flour over a 12-month period. It was only 2 per cent under the output of gold, copper and silver.

In all the provinces in which liquor was sold under Government supervision there had been an increase in consumption, statistics show, he said. Convictions for drunkenness in 1935 increased 23.5 per cent over 1934 and 35 per cent over 1933. The prison population since 1926 had increased 92 per cent, while those among this number who admitted using alcohol had increased 184 per cent. While the total deaths in Canada had diminished in 1935, there had been an increase in the number attributed to alcoholism. Also the divorce rate was going up—24 per cent in 1935—and a prominent jurist had said that in nearly every divorce case liquor was involved directly or indirectly.

"The next step to be taken," continued Dr. Irwin, "is to destroy private profit in the liquor trade. Liquor is the enemy of the home. I salute you as allies in a holy war against one of the most obvious enemies of the church of God."

Another earnest warning, against atheistic dictatorships, was delivered to the general council through the report of a special committee on policy. While the doctrine of communism contains "idealism of a high order" which "is part and parcel of the Christian objective," it must be challenged because of its materialism, "reaching out for its support rather than up." Likewise with the totalitarian state "which arrogates to itself the place of God, making an ethical monotheism or a Christian universalism impossible."

"There can be no dodging of the issue," the report read. "It is vital both in Asia and Europe and is reaching a crisis in America. We must face this challenge with the knowledge that the absolutist modern nationalistic mind and the mind of Christianity are utterly incompatible. Either Christianity will be rendered impotent at home and abroad by a militant nationalism, or a militant nationalism will have to give way before the inclusive and transforming spirit of the Gospel."

Hope for Protestant federation in the United States and throughout the world was voiced by the Rev. Dr. Ivan Lee Holt of St. Louis, Mo., representing the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ. "Protestantism will fail in its great tasks unless its members unite everywhere," he declared.

Another plea for churches to stand shoulder to shoulder to meet the world-wide challenge to Christianity was made by the Rev. A. U. dePencier, Archbishop of New Westminster and Metropolitan of British Columbia of the Church of England. "Not since the Moslem invasion has there been such a challenge to Christianity as there is today," he declared.

Paris Adds to Mobile Guards As 'Reds' Get Permit to Meet

PARIS, Oct. 3 (AP)—Fresh reinforcements of mobile guards were rushed to Paris today to assure order during a strike of hotel and restaurant workers.

Authorities announced that street parading would be prohibited and strong police units were stationed in principal squares to prevent disturbances.

The reinforcements were in addition to the 4000 guardsmen called to the capital during parliamentary debate on the franc devaluation bill.

Special mobile squads were held in readiness to rush to the scene of any disorder.

Disorder in Provinces

Spreading provincial strikes were simultaneous with that of the Paris waiters, who want elimination of the tipping system and a guarantee of a fixed percentage of café checks instead.

Mobile guards were called into action at Tours when several hundred striking masonry workers invaded near-by Parcay-Meslay airfield on bicycles.

The guards, rushed to the field in answer to a call for help from the garrison there, quickly ousted the invaders.

Bakery workers called a general strike at Roanne, demanding collective contracts. In the same city, 400 striking workers occupied a toy factory.

Communists May Meet

The Government, meanwhile, decided to permit a Communist meeting tomorrow against which Col. François de la Rocque, embattled leader of the extreme rightist "French Social Party," has ordered a counter-demonstration.

Heavy forces of mobile guards will be stationed at the Parc des Princes to prevent clashes.

Minister of the Interior Roger Salengro asked advice by telephone from Premier Léon Blum, who was in Geneva at League of Nations sessions.

The new statute—a section in the recently approved devaluation bill—would allow the Government, in cooperation with the National Economic Council, to compel settlement of disputes between strikers and employers. It was designed primarily, its sponsors said, to halt occupation of establishments by striking employees.

Fascists Defiant

French Fascists—whom Leftists charged with attempting to provoke a "civil war"—meanwhile announced open defiance to a government investigation of the new social party of Col. François de la Rocque.

Colonel de la Rocque charged the criminal inquiry into the party's membership had been undertaken "on direct orders from Moscow."

Secret instructions, he asserted, would be sent to Social Party members for a projected march against the Communist meeting. The Communists previously had threatened similar action if Colonel de la Rocque attempted to stage a mass meeting of his supporters.

Mobile guardsmen enforced regular police patrols along Paris boulevards and assisted in dispersing a disturbance in the Trocadero section where 500 Leftists clashed with 300 social partisans.

Reduce French Tariffs

The Ministry of National Economy established today a special committee for customs revision after announcing a reduction up to 20 per cent in French duties.

A decree in the official journal explained the belief of the Government that "exceptionally strong" customs protection was no longer necessary since prices of French goods have returned to a world level with devaluation of the franc.

The duty reduction, which is effective Oct. 10, amounted to 20 per cent on raw products, 17 per cent on partly manufactured products and 15 per cent on certain classes of manufactured articles.

Another Cut

A second decree reduced by 20 per cent the tax applied on imported merchandise on a quota basis.

The duty cut will apply to a great many American imports including those on which there is a special unit tax in addition to the import duty. The decree does not alter the prohibition previously in effect against importation of certain articles.

It does abolish the 10 per cent special exchange surtax on merchandise imported from Argentina, Paraguay, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa.

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Tony Takes the Spotlight in Series — Boston Redskins All Set for N. Y. Giants

Tony Lazzeri Becomes Hero in World Series

By Edwin Rumill

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 3—The finish of the 1936 baseball season may also write finish to the career of Anthony Michael Lazzeri—just plain Tony to the nation's fans—but the big, good-natured Italian need not sneak out the back door whenever he goes. Unlike many of the game's leading heroes, who staggered through their final campaigns and dimmed otherwise glorious big-league careers, Tony can hang up his glove at the conclusion of the current World Series, if he so wishes, feeling that the season of 1936 was one of his best.

Lazzeri probably is, and has been over a period of years, one of the most underrated ball players in the American League. Shunted into the background by such colorful greats as Babe Ruth and Lou Gehrig, the San Francisco Italian has given 11 hard, effective campaigns to the Yankees. And although the official records tend to place much emphasis on the play of Gehrig, young Joe Di Maggio and perhaps Bill Dickey, it is a positive fact that without Lazzeri at second base this season, the Yankees would have been a far less powerful club than the one which closed the race 19½ contests ahead of its nearest rival.

Two years ago they said the veteran second baseman was through. In 1934 he had batted only .267 and had slowed up tremendously in the field and on the bases. The Yankees had an abundance of young material graduating from their various "farm" clubs and even the New York scribes predicted either a coaching or minor-league managerial berth for the tiring Lazzeri.

Tony Fools the Scribes

But Tony fooled them all—that is, all except himself. He knew that the knowledge he had stored away during nine pennant races and four World Series would keep him active at least two more years.

In the language of the dugout, Lazzeri, this season, has played second base with his head. Unable to perform and execute many of the sensational fielding plays he could when his legs were younger and quicker, Tony, by his knowledge of opposing batters, has developed a scientific game around the middle bag. So adept is he in playing the hitters, some old-timers will tell you that he actually covers more territory now than he did 10 seasons back.

Lazzeri is what the ball player calls a great "clutch" batter. In other words, he possesses that valuable knack of producing hits when runners are waiting on the bases.

Drove in 111 Runs

For example, consider his record this past year. In 150 Yankee battles the rangy Californian totaled 154 hits in 537 trips to the plate, which averages .287. Almost 60 batsmen preceded him in the American League. Yet very few of those 154 safeties were wasted; for in another column of the averages it is discovered that he drove home 111 runs, only Gehrig and Di Maggio, both famed for their long-distance hitting, out-ranking him in this important department on the New York club.

Lazzeri has a remarkable baseball head. The Yankees say they can't remember when he ever made the wrong play. Tony fumbles grounders, yes. Every ball player does that. But the practices of throwing to the wrong base or failing to be in the correct spot at the right time are unknown to the tall veteran.

Led by their second sacker, the Yankees staged a brilliant offensive display in the second World Series game yesterday. The Yankee morale was almost completely wrecked after Carl Hubbell's opening-game triumph on Wednesday, but by pounding five Giant pitchers into the Polo Grounds' sod yesterday, they restored that confidence and will be much stronger opponents in the series games to come.

Lazzeri Breaks a Record

By driving in five runs in that second classic contest, four in the third inning by way of a homer with the bases full, Lazzeri smashed the series record of four, which had been established by Elmer Smith of the Cleveland Americans in 1920 and also equalled by several others since. Tony also became the second man in World Series history to hit a home run with three on. Smith likewise holds that distinction. Later in yesterday's game, Bill Dickey of the Yanks brought his runs-batted-in total for the afternoon to five, to share the record with Lazzeri.

The slugging of Lazzeri, Dickey and the remaining Yanks was responsible for three other classic records. By winning, 18 to 4, the American Leaguers scored five more runs than any single club had previously done. Thirteen had been the high individual team figure before yesterday. The combined Yankee and Giant total of 22 runs, smashed the former mark of 19 which had been set up by the Cubs and Yanks in 1932. And by putting across six runs in the ninth inning against the Terrymen, the current Yankees bettered the record of five for that particular frame, made by the Cubs away back in 1908.

Maranville for Montreal?

MONTREAL, Oct. 3 (AP)—Rabbit Maranville, former star major league shortstop, is being considered for the post as manager of the Montreal Royals of the International League, according to word received here from Hector Racine, club president, who is in New York. Maranville managed the Elmira club of the New York-Pennsylvania League during the past season.

White Sox Win Again

CHICAGO, Oct. 3 (AP)—The White Sox combined timely hitting with wobbly Cub fielding yesterday to defeat the National in Chicago's city title baseball series before Leaguers, 11 to 3, to make it two straight 13,900 spectators at Comiskey park.

Redskins Replace Red Sox at Fenway Tomorrow

Bill Morgan, Sturdy Left Tackle for the New York Giants

Upper—Ernest (Pug) Rentner, Former Northwestern Ball Carrier, Now a Mainstay With the Redskins. Lower—Wayne Millner, New Flank Man of the Boston Team

Yale-Cornell Tops Billboard For Easterners

NEW YORK, Oct. 3 (AP)—An important "Ivy League" contest in the East, conferenece title scraps in the Big Ten, Big Six, Southern, Southeastern and practically every other major group and intersectional games everywhere made up the football fare of the first Saturday in October.

There are, of course, plenty of "set-ups" scattered over the card, especially in the East and Mid West where many of the major powers are just swinging into action. The big-game list, topped by the southern battles, is about as long as any of the season.

One high spot of the schedule is found in the East where Yale takes on Cornell's rebuilt team. The Elis are playing their first game of the season and Cornell its first major contest under Carl Snavely's coaching.

Big Ten Under Way

The Big Ten conference race gets under way with Iowa facing Northwestern, but intersectional clashes are expected to furnish most of the excitement for midwestern fans. Notre Dame opens its season against an always tough Carnegie Tech outfit; the Ohio State powerhouse takes on New York University, Chicago meets Vanderbilt and Indiana faces Centre. As an interesting sidelight, Michigan and Michigan State meet in their annual struggle.

Other bright spots on the intersectional slate are the Louisiana State-Texas and Baylor-Centenary games in the Southwest, where Texas Christian and Arkansas also clash in what may be an outstanding conference contest; and the East-South encounters sending Army against Washington and Lee and Navy against Davidson.

Interconference clashes as well as title struggles in the two big loops abound in the South. Outstanding games include North Carolina-Tennessee, Kentucky-Virginia Military, Auburn-Tulane, Duke-South Carolina, Alabama-Clemson and Georgia Tech-Sewanee.

College Football Results

East

Bucknell 20, Lebanon Valley 0.
Concord State (W. Va.) 19, Fairmont T. 0.
Duquesne 14, Rice 0.
George Washington 30, Elon 0.
Manhattan 33, Niagara 0.
Marshall 81, Valparaiso 0.
Temple 12, Mississippi 7.
Transylvania 26, Morris Harvey 14.
Waynesburg 6, St. Vincent 0.

South

Appalachian 14, Lenoir-Rhyne 0.
Apprentice School 12, Hampden-Sydney 6.
Chattanooga 7, Mississippi C. 6.
Cumberland 13, Bethel 0.
Delta St. T. 53, Arkansas State 6.
Loyola (N. O.) 13, Birmingham So. 6.
Louisiana Tech 44, West Tennessee T. 0.
Mercer 20, Oglethorpe 6.
Middle Tenn. T. 12, Alabama S. T. 0.
Ouachita 31, Louisiana C. 0.
South Georgia T. 7, Erskine 0.
Tampa 0, Miami 0.

Midwest

Augustana (S. D.) 25, Nebraska Wes. 7.
Arkansas P. I. 21, Pittsburg T. 0.
Baldwin Wallace 48, John Carroll 7.
Bemidji T. 2, Winona T. 0.
Buena Vista 25, Penn C. 0.
Chillicothe 6, Culver-Stockton 0.
Concordia T. 20, Nebraska Central 6.
DePaul 6, St. Louis 0.
Denver 7, Colorado College 2.
Drake 53, Coe 6.
Duluth T. 3, Superior T. 0.
Greeley State 13, Wyoming 7.
Gustavus Adolphus 7, St. Thomas 0.
Hope 26, Olivet 0.
Jamestown 14, Dakota Wesleyan 13.
Kalamazoo 2, Hillsdale 0.
Kansas Wesleyan 7, Bethany 2.
Kirksville T. 13, Missouri (B) 8.
Midland 3, York 0.
Michigan Normal 12, Northern S. T. 0.
Muskingum 26, Denison 13.
Northland 6, Jordan 0.
North Dakota 33, Moorhead 7.
N. D. State 15, Concordia 0.
Omaha 12, Wayne S. T. 0.
Ottawa 16, William Jewell 6.
Peru T. 0, Doane 0.
River Falls T. 0, La Crosse T. 0.
Rockhurst 14, Baker 7.
St. Cloud T. 7, Eau Claire T. 7.
St. Benedicts 27, Emporia T. 7.
St. Ambrose 13, Central (Iowa) 7.
Warrensburg T. 20, Central 7.
Xavier 46, Adrian 0.

Southwest

Duquesne 14, Rice 0.
Hendrix 7, Monticello A. and M. 0.
Howard Payne 21, Trinity 0.
John Tarleton 14, Cameron Aggies 6.
Louisiana Normal 6, Magnolia A. & M. 0.
New Mexico N. 26, Fort Lewis (JC) 7.
N. W. Okla. T. 13, Panhandle Aggies 0.
S. E. Okla. T. 13, Bacone Indians 7.
Sam Houston 28, E. C. Okla. T. 0.
Schreiner Institute 26, S. W. Texas T. 6.
S. Okla. T. 0, Oklahoma Baptist 0.
West Texas T. 9, Texas Wesleyan 0.

Far West

Gonzaga 27, Cheney N. 7.
Lewiston Normal 13, Whitworth 6.
Linfield 7, Puget Sound 7.
Nevada 21, Idaho (SB) 12.
Pomona 20, Laverne 0.
U. C. L. A. 30, Montana 0.

Colorful Redskins Face Giants at Fenway Park

Redskins vs. Giants
Fenway Park, Tomorrow
Kickoff 2:30

Boston		New York
Millner	le	Goodwin
Edwards	lt	Grant
Olsson	lg	Kaplan
Siemering	c	Hein
Karcher	rg	Del Isolla
Barber	rt	Morgan
Malone	re	Singer
R. Smith	q	Danowski
Battles	lh	Leemans
Pinckert	rh	Burnett
E. Smith	fb	Shaffer

George Marshall's 1936 edition of the Boston Redskins make their debut at Fenway Park tomorrow afternoon with the New York Giants, 1935 eastern division winners in the National League, invading. The locals, coached by Ray Flaherty, former Giant, are hopeful of gaining a tie for first place in the eastern group by defeating the Giants and some 25,000 football fans are expected to pass through the park turnstiles.

While this game is going on, Pittsburgh, present eastern leaders, undergo their severest test of the season having no less than the Chicago Bears, western section top team to hurdle. Defeat for Pittsburgh and victory for Boston will bring the two into a tie.

The Redskins have displayed an improved style of play in their three out-of-town games and the new men have proven themselves. Riley Smith at quarterback, a former Alabama great and Wayne Millner, local boy from Salem at end, who climbed the ladder to all-America fame at Notre Dame last year, are the outstanding. Jim Karcher, guard, won distinction in the Big Ten playing for Ohio State, and Ed Smith, fullback, rated wide attention on the Atlantic seaboard as a star at New York University.

Of course the old favorites of the Redskins will receive a warm welcome. Capt. Ernie Pinckert, Jim Music, Cliff Battles, Pug Rentner, Charlie Malone, Turk Edwards and Flavio Tosi are not easy individuals to forget from one season to another. Flaherty has speeded up the team and added a sound passing attack to make the eleven at least 40 per cent stronger than last year.

The Giants come here with more than 25 college representatives in their lineup. So far the eastern champions have met with poor success, but that is being remedied and the team right now is rated to be on a par with last year.

Leading the Giants in prominence to date is that star of the College All-Star-Detroit Lion game at Chicago awhile back, Tuffy Leemans. He is heading the Giant's attack with his ball carrying ability. The Giants still have their passing attack of Ed Danowski to Dale Burnett, a threat which can turn a close game into a route at anytime.

Mel Hein, center, former Washington State captain, again proves the bulwark of the Giants' line with his 225 pounds. Bill Morgan, all-league selection in 1934, has regained form and the former Oregon captain is starting tackle for the visitors.

Before and during the game the spectators will be entertained by the Redskins' 50-piece band and few dull moments will be permitted.

World Series Statistics

By the Associated Press

	Won	Lost	P. C.
Giants	1	1	.500
Yankees	1	1	.500

First game (at Polo Grounds):

	R	H	E
Yankees	1	7	2
Giants	6	9	1

Ruffing and Dickey; Hubbell and Mancuso.

Second Game Box Score

New York (A. L.)

	AB	R	H	TB	PO	A	E
Crosetti, ss	5	4	*3	3	0	1	0
Rolfe, 3b	4	3	2	2	2	0	0
Di Maggio, cf	5	2	3	4	6	0	0
Gehrig, 1b	5	1	2	2	6	0	0
Dickey, c	5	3	2	5	8	0	0
Selkirk, rf	5	1	1	1	2	0	0
Powell, lf	3	2	2	2	2	0	0
Lazzeri, 2b	4	1	1	4	1	3	0
Gomez, p	5	1	1	1	0	0	0
Totals	41	18	17	24	27	4	0

New York (N. L.)

Moore, lf	5	0	0	0	2	0	0
Bartell, ss	3	0	1	2	2	2	0
Terry, 1b	5	0	2	2	6	1	0
Leiber, cf	4	0	0	0	7	1	0
Ott, rf	4	0	0	0	4	0	0
Mancuso, c	2	2	1	2	3	2	0
Whitehead, 2b	4	0	0	0	2	1	0
Jackson, 3b	4	1	1	1	0	2	1
Schumacher, p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Smith, p	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Coffman, p	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
*Davis	1	1	1	1	0	0	0
Gabler, p	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
†Danning	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gumbert, p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	33	4	6	8	27	10	1

*Batted for Coffman in 4th.
†Batted for Gabler in 8th.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R
Yankees	2	0	7	0	0	1	2	0	6	18
Giants	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	4

Runs batted in—Gehrig 3, Dickey 5, Lazzeri 5, Bartell, Terry 2, Di Maggio 2, Gomez 2, Rolfe. Two-base hits—Di Maggio, Mancuso, Bartell. Home runs—Lazzeri, Dickey. Stolen base—Powell. Sacrifice hit—Di Maggio. Double play—Leiber to Jackson to Bartell. Earned runs—New York (A. L.) 17; New York (N. L.) 4. Left on bases—New York (A. L.) 6; New York (N. L.) 9. First base on balls—Off Schumacher 4 (Rolfe 2, Selkirk, Lazzeri); off Smith (Powell); off Gomez 7 (Leiber, Mancuso 2, Schumacher, Bartell 2, Gabler); off Gabler 3 (Crosetti, Dickey, Gehrig); off Gumbert (Powell). Struck out—By Gomez 8 (Moore 2, Bartell, Terry, Leiber, Whitehead, Mancuso, Danning); by Schumacher (Gomez); by Coffman (Gomez); by Gumbert (Selkirk). Hits—Off Schumacher, 5 runs, 3 hits in 2 innings (none out in third); off Smith, 3 runs, 2 hits in 1-3 inning; off Coffman, 1 run, 2 hits in 1 2-3 innings; off Gabler, 3 runs, 5 hits in 4 innings; off Gumbert, 6 runs, 5 hits in 1 inning. Wild pitches—By Schumacher, by Gomez. Losing pitcher—Schumacher. Umpires—Geisel, Magerkurth, Summers and Pfirman. Time of game—2h. 49m.

Adopt American Code

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 3—International road-racing signals have been changed and the American code adopted in toto as a result of the American return to international competition on the roaring road in the George Vanderbilt cup 400-mile race at Roosevelt Raceway, Westbury, L. I., Columbus Day, Oct. 12.

That was the news brought to America by W. F. Bradley, European representative of the American Automobile Association. Mr. Bradley arrived with Philippe Etancelin, French road-racing ace, and Frederick J. McEvoy, Australian star.

Pamela Barton And Mrs. Crews Make the Final

BULLETIN

SUMMIT, N. J., Oct. 3 (AP)—Holing a 47-foot chip shot from the front of the 18th green for a winning birdie 4, Pam Barton, 19-year-old British champion, made a great comeback to lead Mrs. Maureen Orcutt Crews of Coral Gables, Fla., 1 up at the halfway mark of the 36-hole final of the 40th U. S. women's golf championship today.

SUMMIT, N. J., Oct. 3 (AP)—Shades of Dorothy Campbell and Gladys Ravenscroft fell ominously over the Canoe Brook Country Club's spongy links yesterday as plump Pamela (Pam) Barton, reigning British titleholder, and Mrs. Maureen Orcutt Crews of Coral Gables, Fla., advanced to the final of the fortieth U. S. women's golf championship.

The pair comprises the first international final since 1913 when Miss Ravenscroft came over from England and beat Marion Hollins in the final. Previously, the present Mrs. Dorothy Campbell Hurd left Scotland's moors to win the title in 1909 and 1910.

Thus, when the 19-year-old, titian-haired Miss Barton and the 28-year-old, flaxen-haired Mrs. Crews—both in the welterweight class in the matter of poundage— teed off today it was the fourth international final in the history of the tournament.

Miss Barton, who eliminated 22-year-old Marion Miley of Lexington, Ky., 3 and 1, in her semifinal encounter had plenty at stake today. The successes of the previous finalists from the British Isles must be defended and she has what appeared to be an excellent chance of becoming the first player to win both major titles in one year since Mrs. Hurd turned the trick 26 years ago.

For Mrs. Crews, it was her second shot at the crown. Nine years ago she was defeated, 5 and 4, by Miriam Burns Horn in the final. Yesterday she advanced to her second final in 11 years of trying at the expense of Kathryn Hemphill, the surprise package from Columbia, S. C. Mrs. Crews won, 4 and 2.

After the first two holes, which she won with sparkling birdie 4's as the result of sinking 12- and 4-foot putts, Miss Barton had no little difficulty with her approach putts, frequently going as much as seven feet past the hole.

However, after being dormie three and losing the sixteenth as the result of taking three putts from 20 feet, Miss Barton proved her championship mettle by rolling up a 45-footer stiff at the 136-yard seventeenth for a winning par 3 to repel a belated but nevertheless threatening rally by her rival.

Sporting Around The Hub

All-America Myth

ALL-AMERICA and "Big Time" football adoration is no more than a huge bubble easily burst. The growth of the game in the United States and the annual built-up nation-wide selections of all-America players make it a pleasant myth. Pleasant myth in the sense that by no means can the selection even partly guarantee that the best player for each position has been chosen, but the competition and voting on the choice is fascinating to the reading football public.

No doubt no small amount of glory and dignity goes with being selected as an all-America player. Professional offers and great quantities of choice publicity follow. The names are then recorded in football halls of fame and record books for all time, and any future reference always includes that so-and-so made the all-America selection back in 19 something-or-other.

The myth asserts itself when individuals from college football teams of insignificant rating pop up to equal or better the current all-America immortals. One instance was the inspired football played by "Tuffy" Leemans, who carted the ball for the College All-Stars against the Detroit Lions. Many of his team mates and the opposing Lions were made up of all-America stars of other years. It seems that Leemans came from George Washington University and played on a team that won six games and lost three in the small college class. He had never been heard of outside of a small circle, but the way he flew in that big game was distinctly disrespectful toward the more glamorously decorated individuals in the contest. He comes here tomorrow with the New York Giants to face the Redskins at Fenway Park.

Another who explodes that all-America myth is a member of the Shamrocks, the other pro team in Boston. Hank Soar was a pretty good ball player in the backfield for Providence College. He skirted ends and crashed through lines with power to spare. When the all-America selections were underway poor Hank hardly received a nod. He was not being disregarded purposely, but who, outside of a small circle of New England people, had ever heard of Hank Soar, Providence College backfield ace? Today he is battling shoulder to shoulder with several much-more publicized football players in the American League, outshining most of them and bowing to none.

W. M.

Events to Come; Odds and Ends

Given fair weather tomorrow, thousands of Greater Boston football fans will turn out to watch the second Sunday program of the Boston Park Department football leagues . . . The feature clash will be the Pere Marquette-Codmans battle at the C. J. Lee grounds in South Boston . . . At Dorchester Town Field the Scarlet and White eleven will take on the Mattapan Merchants, fresh from a victory over Pere Marquette last Sunday . . . The Murphy Club is scheduled to meet the Glenwoods at Fens Stadium and the Foleys will try to plow through the Champion Chippewas at Connolly Playground at Marcella street . . .

Off the fairways—Fourteen players started the Oyster Harbor Club's annual M. G. A. invitation four-ball golf tourney which will continue through Sunday . . . Willie Turnesa and C. S. Donnelly of Wachusett, 1935 winners, are among those competing . . . Out on the Charles River C. C. course, yesarday, Margarete Curtis of Essex and Joyce Bigelow of Walpole won a hard-fought final-round match in the women's four-ball tournament . . . They defeated Mrs. Fritz Uhlenhaut and Eugenie Paterson, both of Charles River, on the 19th hole . . .

Gustav Rook, football star and co-captain elect of baseball, has been chosen president of the Class of 1939 at Northeastern University. Since the college offers a five-year course, the class is known as the Middlers . . . Zenas W. Bliss of Wakefield, regular guard on the football team, was chosen vice-president, while Emery Spidell of Dorchester is the new secretary, and William E. Feidt retains his position as treasurer.

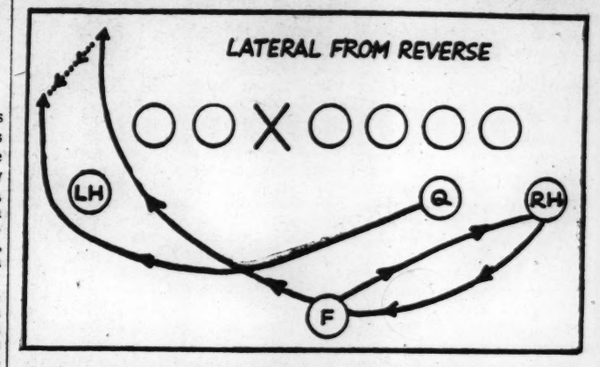
WINGBACKS by TINY THORNHILL

A PRIMER OF THE WARNER SYSTEM

Last in a series of 12 daily articles prepared by the coach of Stanford's Rose Bowl champions in collaboration with Russ Newland, Associated Press sports writer.

A FAIRLY consistent ground-gaining play used by Stanford football teams is the lateral pass from a reverse.

On this play the backfield is lined up in double wing formation, with unbalanced line, strong on the right side. The ball goes to the fullback, who starts for his right end. He hands the ball to the right half, who reverses the field, skirting left end. Meanwhile, the quarterback, who



also has reversed the field, first inside and then outside the line of flight taken by the right half, gets in position to take the lateral.

If the left half has taken care of his blocking assignment, the play occasionally nets an appreciable gain.

Most Stanford passes start like running plays. This applies to forward as well as to lateral passes. Our passes usually are short. We have plenty of long passes, but they are not often used.

Our passers are coached to make their throws from about six yards behind the line. Most passers on other teams go farther back. The 6-yard distance fits in with our type of plays.

'Where's Elmer?'

CLEVELAND, Oct. 3 (AP)—The question of "Where's Elmer?" arose yesterday when Tony Lazzeri, for the second time in all World Series history, blasted a home run with three mates on the sacks.

Elmer is Elmer Smith. Playing for Cleveland against Brooklyn in the 1920 series, he became the first when he connected with one of Burleigh Grimes' offerings and put it over the wall of League Park.

Elmer, now 43, was busy with a cue in a local recreation parlor, one ear cocked to the radio. When Tony's bat went boom, he sprinted to the telephone, called up a telegraph office and sent the following telegram to the Yankee slugger:

"Congratulations.

"Elmer Smith."

Amusements

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House Names Presidents When Majority Is Lacking; Constitution Provides Way

Predictions from Union Party leaders that November's presidential election will be thrown into the House of Representatives because neither candidate will receive the necessary 266 electoral votes calls for thumbing history pages back 135 years, when the House first performed this task in 1801, and again in 1825. The following article tells of several unique situations in presidential elections of the early days.

WASHINGTON (AP)—Tumultuous scenes have marked the two occasions in American political history when the election of a President has been thrown into the House of Representatives.

Charged by the Constitution with choosing the Chief Executive when a presidential candidate fails to receive a clear majority of electoral votes, the House performed this task in both 1801 and 1825.

The Senate chose the Vice-President for the only time in American history after the election of 1836.

Also in the presidential election of 1876, there arose one of the greatest political crises in American history when Samuel J. Tilden, Democrat, received 184 electoral votes, while his opponent, Rutherford B. Hayes, Republican, received 165, with 185 needed to constitute a majority.

Jefferson and Burr Tie

In the election of 1800, Thomas Jefferson and Aaron Burr received 73 electoral votes each, thus leaving it to the House to say which should be President.

Feb. 11, 1801, was the date set for making the choice.

Thirty-five ballots were taken during the next six days without a choice being made. On the thirty-sixth ballot, Feb. 17, Jefferson was elected by the votes of 10 states to four for Burr and two blank.

The election of 1825 in the House, while not so dramatic, nevertheless abounded with color.

In the campaign of 1824 none of the three candidates received a majority of electoral votes. Andrew Jackson captured 99, John Quincy Adams 84, and William H. Crawford 41.

The sensational rumor that Adams supporters had approached Henry Clay, then Speaker of the House, with an offer of Secretary of State if he would support Adams; and that Clay, in turn, had approached the Jackson forces with a tender of his support for a similar reward, had rocked the country.

Adams Won on First Ballot

The House met on Feb. 9 to elect. The galleries were jammed. General Lafayette occupied a seat of vantage. Only one ballot was necessary to elect Adams. Thirteen states went for him to seven for Jackson and four for Crawford.

In 1836, Richard M. Johnson of Kentucky, failed to receive a majority of electoral votes over three other candidates for the Vice-Presidency and was forced to fight it out in the Senate with Francis Granger of New York, the runner-up.

On the first ballot Johnson received 33 votes to Granger's 16 and served as Vice-President under Martin Van Buren.

Hayes-Tilden Fight

The 1876 election called for the choice of 369 electors, of whom 185 would constitute a majority. The votes of all but four states were beyond dispute and gave Tilden 184 to Hayes' 165.

From Florida, Louisiana, Oregon and South Carolina, however, came duplicate sets of electoral votes certified by conflicting state authorities. Twenty votes were thus in doubt, of which the Democrats needed but one to elect and the Republicans needed all.

Who was to decide on the validity of these 20 doubtful votes?

The situation was further complicated by the fact that the Democrats controlled the House and the Republicans the Senate.

Leave It to Commission

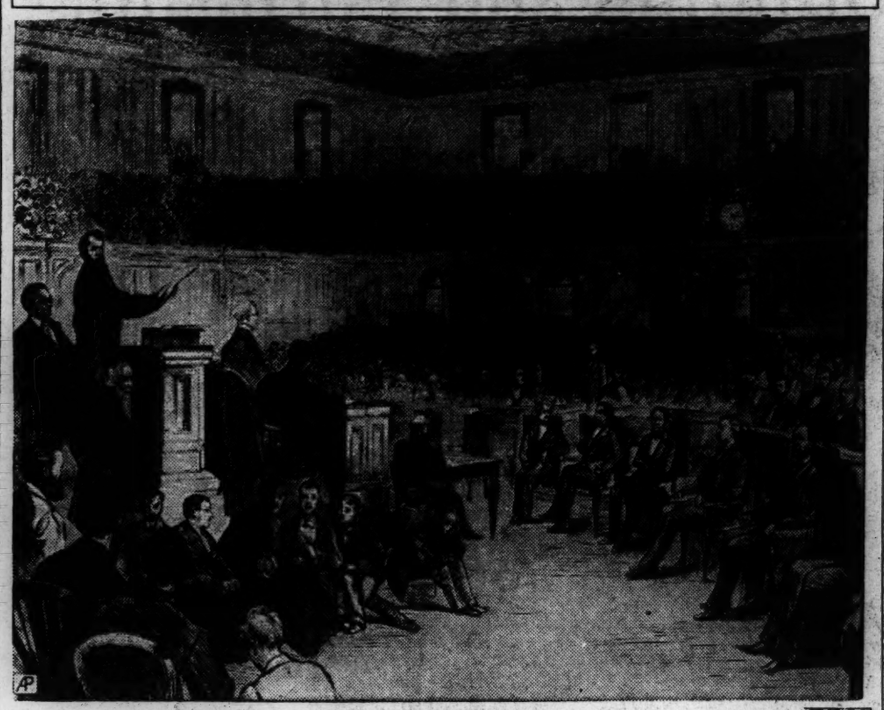
Both parties finally agreed to set up an emergency electoral commission composed of five representatives, five senators and five members of the Supreme Court. The commission's decisions were to stand as final unless both Houses of Congress should reverse them.

The commission met for the first time in the Supreme Court chamber of the Capitol on Jan. 30, 1877.

When the commission perfected its organization the political lineup stood at eight Republicans and seven Democrats. For 29 days the battle progressed amid scenes of bitterness and intense partisanship.

At exactly 4:10 o'clock on the morning of March 2, the issue was decided. Hayes was declared victor by the electoral vote of 185 to 184. The electoral commission had voted eight to seven for the Republicans on each contested point.

House Decides Electoral Disputes



Contemporary Sketch of House When Florida's 1877 Electoral Vote Was Contested

Badger Parleys Show La Follettes Still in Saddle

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MADISON, Wis.—La Follette domination of Wisconsin's two-year-old Progressive party was reaffirmed as the most significant development in the platform conventions of three major parties of the State held here in advance of the November election.

The Progressives adopted a platform of tempered radicalism, defeating efforts of Socialist affiliates to insert leftist planks, including a "production for use" pronouncement. Rejection of this plank, 79 to 29, demonstrated that Socialist strength in the new party is largely centered where it always has been, in Milwaukee county, and that the capture of Progressive nominations for all county offices but one in that political unit at the September primary by candidates endorsed by the Farmer-Labor-Progressive Federation, was of little statewide significance.

La Follettes Decline Parts

The federation, organized at Oshkosh last summer, is dominated by Socialists and other left elements of the new party, and the La Follette brothers, Gov. Philip F., and Sen. Robert M., refused to become members largely because of the organization's espousal of the "production for use" principle.

Governor La Follette personally led the fight on the floor of the platform convention against the plank introduced by the Milwaukee element. The phrase, "production for use and not for profit," is subject to so many varying interpretations, the young La Follette objected, it permits no common understanding. The Progressives, in their platform, reiterated their advocacy of government-owned central banks to control credit, treatment of milk distribution as a public utility, public ownership of public utilities, particularly of electric power, refinancing of mortgages on a plan "identical or similar to the original Frazier bill, "government control of munitions manufacture, a referendum prior to any declaration of war except in case of invasion, an automatic 95 per cent levy upon all income in excess of $10,000 as "an effective economic vaccination against war," and other measures looking to a "new social order."

Repudiates Communist Support

At the same time, they made a direct bid for centrist support in proposing a three-year exemption from personal property taxation for all new machinery and equipment installed by manufacturers to permit expansion of factories and induce new industry to enter the State.

And the party made renewed efforts to dissociate itself from any communistic support, which was repudiated by Governor La Follette when the Communist party announced a "qualified" endorsement of the Progressive state ticket and refrained from entering a Communist candidate for Governor in the state election.

Governor La Follette personally read the plank covering the subject, which read: "Democracy is under attack all over the world. Its twin enemies, communism and fascism, both seek to establish class dictatorships which would destroy our institutions and our liberties. Progressives are unalterably opposed to both fascism and communism. We reaffirm our unswerving allegiance to the fundamental institutions and principles of American democracy."

No Entangling Alliances

Both the Republican and Democratic parties, however, made a point of denouncing the Communist and Socialist support tendered to the Progressive cause, and both conventions indorsed the national platforms of their own parties.

The Republican party platform set forth a vigorous defense of the "American way" to re-employment and recovery in preference to the "Communist-supported" policies of President Roosevelt and Governor La Follette.

And the Democrats attacked "the amalgamation of communism, socialism, and all other 'isms' under the narrowism and sectarianism of a third party."

The Democrats also repudiated any intimations that their party has courted Republican favor in a coalition move to defeat La Follette.

"We have nothing in common with the Republican party," the Democratic preamble stated. "We refute and repudiate all attempted alliances with it and we censure such persons as have labelled themselves Democrats who would seek it."

Party Purge Upsets Careers Of Important Soviet Leaders

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW—The furious "heresy hunt" which has followed the Moscow conspiracy trial has extended to every part of the Soviet Union and has upset the careers of thousands of men and women with long records of service in the Communist Party. Every Soviet organization has undertaken to conduct its own "purge" of those who have at any time been even remotely connected with Leon Trotzky or any of the opposition groups.

The methods followed are strikingly illustrated by an investigation directed by Communist officials of the Soviet writers' union against a number of prominent members. All important writers are enrolled in this union, and without the organization's approval no Soviet writer can expect publication of or payment for his work.

Relations Too Cordial

The Moscow Writers' Union conducted a sort of informal trial at which members suspected of connection with opposition groups were searchingly questioned. The popular dramatist Valentin Katayeff was among those questioned. It was established, according to the Communist party organ Pravda, that Mr. Katayeff had kept up cordial relations with former supporters of Leon Trotzky, and had even collected money for one of them, a friend of his, who was exiled.

Pravda reported indignantly that Mr. Katayeff revealed evidence of soft-heartedness during his questioning.

The Communist chairman of the Writers' Union, Stavsky, asked Mr. Katayeff: "How would you act toward a member of the party if you knew he had gone to Trotzky for orders?"

To this Mr. Katayeff replied: "I would expel him from the Party." This mild reply astonished Stavsky so greatly that he twice repeated his question, but received the same answer, according to Pravda.

Intellectuals Aid Each Other

The Communist writer, E. Lezniff, who wrote the report for Pravda, concluded: "We have not yet entirely broken up the old intellectual groups into which our writers once organized themselves. These groups, now as in former times, protect each other, form similar opinions, unite on political as well as literary questions. The group which Mr. Katayeff headed tried to organize its own magazine, began to develop its own political ideas. But we have begun a process of rebuilding healthy conditions in the Writers' Union, of clearing out unhealthy elements who have given evidence of unreliability."

The veteran revolutionary M. P. Tomsky, a member of the Communist Party since 1904 and recently chairman of the State Publishing House, shot himself after his name was mentioned by one of the defendants in the Moscow trial. Several of his assistants in the publishing house immediately were arrested.

At Publishing House

The newspaper Pravda declared that "the opposition, with Tomsky's assistance, used the publishing house as a hiding place." It added that historians who "sympathized with Trotzky's ideas" had been paid large sums for literary work.

Pravda reported that the staff was called together and questioned continuously for eight hours. It concluded: "Closer investigation into the publishing house will undoubtedly reveal further connections with counter-revolutionaries. It is necessary to clear out completely all such remains." Similar investigations are occurring in every part of the country.

The present "purge," unlike those in earlier years, is almost exclusively confined to Communists, and for the most part affects those who joined the party either before the revolution or soon after.

No Outsiders Implicated

The defendants in the Moscow trial did not implicate a single person outside of the party.

No action has been taken this time against any former members of the aristicracy, of the landowners, large or small, or of the former middle class.

This development was anticipated many years ago by shrewd observers, who pointed out that the only conceivable opposition to the political monopoly in future must come from disaffected sections of the ruling party itself, and that the time would come when the dominant group would be chiefly interested in anticipating and breaking up the beginnings of opposition within the party.

Wane of 'Co-ops' In California Laid To WPA Projects

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES — Personnel raids by WPA projects have decimated the strength of the self-help co-operative movement here, according to H. C. Debo, president of the Co-operative Wholesale Association of Southern California.

Since work relief last November began displacing direct relief, Mr. Debo says, the 100,000 persons estimated at that time to have been subsisting with the help of 250 co-operative units have been reduced to 2000 families depending on less than two score units. The movement in Los Angeles county was once considered among the most advanced of self-help co-operatives. It was launched as a relief measure, with the State Emergency Relief Administration relaying federal funds to buy equipment and finance production with loans.

Lower Costs Cited

Those responsible for the early success pointed to the fraction of direct relief cost which the per capita benefits were costing. When the wind started blowing toward work relief, self-help co-operatives were considered a step in this direction, and Winslow Carleton, emergency relief co-operative director, attempted to interest the WPA in financing an even larger self-help program.

This request being refused, he went to the Resettlement Administration to see whether some self-help units could qualify under the rural and farmland demands of Dr. Rexford Tugwell's organization. Only recently has success been attained: $76,000 was lent this month to the Atascadero fruit canneries self-help unit.

WPA Wages Enticing

While clothing, battery, retreading, furniture and other units limped along on dwindling funds, WPA projects sprung up with hours and wages considered more enticing. Employables registered for WPA labor, and gradually all of them are being absorbed, depleting the ranks of the self-help units.

Asked whether the comparatively few hours a week WPA workers are required to spend on the job were permitting self-help units to get between-hour workers, Mr. Debo said that was the only thing keeping many of the few remaining units active. Mr. Debo's organization buys goods for the self-help units to work on and exchanges wage-goods for whatever the co-operative members have to trade.

Land Reclamation Plans for Oregon

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EUGENE, Ore.—Land utilization projects in Oregon will return approximately 162,000 acres to more productive use than agriculture, it is stated by Walter A. Duffy, regional director of the Resettlement Administration, in a recent report.

Approximately 130 families in the range lands and 150 families in the forest areas will be able to resettle on better farms, it is said. Projects include about 90,000 acres of eroded, dry wheat and range land in Jefferson county, and 72,000 acres of cut-over, burned-over and second-growth forest land in Tillamook, Yamhill, Douglas, Lincoln and Lane counties.

Range land is being reseeded, and springs and natural reservoirs developed for stock. Rodent control, trail building and fencing is employing about 133 workmen taken from WPA rolls, many of them maintained in a temporary camp near Lamonta, Ore.

In the forest conservation projects, fire hazards are being reduced, recreational spots developed for public use, and reforestation resorted to when practicable. In the coast range, lookout stations, truck and horse trails and other aids to fire fighters are being built.

University of Mexico Marks 26th Anniversary

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO CITY, D. F. — The twenty sixth anniversary of the founding of the National Autonomous University of Mexico was recently celebrated with impressive ceremonies.

The chief feature of the celebration was the publication of a biography of Don Justo Sierra, founder of the university. The biography was written by Alejandro Gomez Arias, professor of Hispanic-American literature in the national preparatory school, and was distributed to students, teachers and other guests at the meeting.

Landon, at Home, Maps Campaign Of Lakes States

TOPEGA, Kan., Oct. 3 (AP)—A dyed-in-the-wool football fan, Gov. Alfred M. Landon was eager today to "root" for Kansas—with Mrs. Landon just as eager to cheer for the other side. Their alma maters are clashing on the gridiron.

The Republican presidential nominee invited Paul Block, publisher, for an early luncheon at the executive mansion before motoring to Lawrence for the game between Washburn College of Topeka and the University of Kansas.

Braves Inclement Weather

Governor Landon, an alumnus of the university, has been known to sit through the most inclement weather for the privilege of watching his Jayhawkers battle. Mrs. Landon was graduated from Washburn—and Peggy Anne, the Governor's daughter, is a student at the university.

Relaxation and behind-the-scenes work, speech drafting and campaign planning, were expected to occupy most of Mr. Landon's time before he leaves Oct. 8 on his fourth major ballot drive, a tour of Illinois, Ohio, Michigan and Indiana.

Starts Tour Thursday

After a Sunday rest and participation in Monday's homecoming celebration for Harry Colmery, new national American Legion commander, Governor Landon had no special plans before his departure Thursday evening. His lake states tour is aimed at a bloc of 84 electoral votes, 29 in Illinois, 26 in Ohio, 19 in Michigan and 14 in Indiana. It will be his first personal bid for Michigan's ballots but he has crossed and recrossed Illinois and has spoken in Ohio and Indiana.

Smith Talk Aids Landon, Col. Roosevelt Asserts

CHICAGO, Oct. 3 (AP)—Col. Theodore Roosevelt Jr. predicted last night that Alfred E. Smith's speech favoring the presidential candidacy of Gov. Alfred M. Landon of Kansas would swing "many other prominent Democrats" into the Republican column on the November ballot.

The Colonel made the statement during a brief stop at the Chicago airport on a flight from New York to Seattle, Wash. The "Happy Warrior's" declaration for Governor Landon "cost him something," Mr. Roosevelt said, because "a man with life-long convictions can't change them without it really meaning a lot."

Mr. Roosevelt's visit to Seattle will open a 10-day campaign by air, covering Nebraska, Iowa, Indiana and Ohio, among other states.

Mormon Campaign To Find Employment Proclaimed Success

SALT LAKE CITY, Oct. 3 (AP)—An unprecedented world-wide drive to take all needy members "off relief" was proclaimed a success last night by the Latter Day Saints church.

Six months ago the church, which opposes any "pay without work" for its 750,000 members, launched a program to make every able-bodied member self-supporting "by Oct. 1." President Heber J. Grant hailed the plan's success—reading from a prepared statement before thousands gathered in the domed Mormon tabernacle for the faith's semi-annual world conference.

He linked the report with criticism of the Townsend pension plan, Government crop control and a warning to avoid "political entanglements." Under the church relief drive, land was leased and the needy provided with implements for tilling. Women's groups made clothes and bedding. Members contributed the financial equivalent of two meals monthly to a special fund.

Charges Against Dist. Atty. Dodge Quashed by Jury

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 2—District Attorney William C. Dodge of New York county, stands cleared today of maladministration charges made against him by Paul Blanshard, New York city commissioner of accounts. The charges were quashed by the additional New York county grand jury.

It found that there was no evidence to warrant any further investigation or consideration of the charges. But, meanwhile, city officials said the survey of Mr. Dodge's office was to continue.

Will Continue Investigation

Commissioner Blanshard had accused Mr. Dodge of failing to prosecute "three prominent politicians" who were members of a former examining board of plumbers and who had been indicted in 1934 after an investigation by the commissioner. He also described the district attorney in New York city's oldest borough as unwilling to have the bank accounts of aides examined by city authorities, even though such employees had been accused of graft.

"I will continue my investigations of District Attorney Dodge's office in my own way, regardless of the grand jury's findings," Commissioner Blanshard said today. "I did not ask the September grand jury to make an investigation of his office for itself, or to indict any of Mr. Dodge's staff. I only presented those facts which justify the continuation of my own inquiries.

Failure to Co-operate

"I went, thus far because Mr. Dodge attempted to use the grand jury to attack me, and it was necessary to defend myself against the charges. When I have completed my work, the public will have a chance to weigh for itself the importance of facts disclosed."

The only comment Mr. Dodge would make was, "The report of the grand jurors speaks for itself."

Action by the grand jury followed a public statement by Mr. Dodge in which Mr. Blanshard was accused of failing to co-operate in the running of the district attorney's office.

Permanent Park Planned for Site Of New York Fair

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 2 — costs for preparing Flushing Meadows Queens, as the site for New York's 1939 world's fair, will entail an expenditure of $4,333,812 in addition to the $7,000,000 already set aside, Robert Moses, commissioner of parks, indicates in a departmental bulletin distributed here today.

Taking all proposed expenditures into account, the city's share of financing the fair will amount to $18,548,812. Funds are also expected from New York state and from the sale of bonds by the World's Fair Corporation. Mr. Moses said there were hopes of obtaining assistance from the Federal Government.

Mr. Moses outlined plans for converting the grounds into a vast garden modeled after Versailles, which would be a permanent beauty spot where until recently there was nothing save ash dumps and tidelands.

Including athletic fields for all types of sport, swimming pools, tree-lined walks, a model yacht basin and an outdoor stage, the park would be something new to landscape architecture in America. It should have sheltered gardens and courts, he added.

Vandenberg Sees Michigan As Certain for Landon

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 2—If there was any doubt among Republicans here about what Michigan is going to do on Nov. 3, it was dispelled by Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg of the Wolverine state, when he called at the Landon-Knox eastern headquarters here today.

Michigan was not only going for Mr. Landon, he declared, but only two of its 17 representatives in congress would be Democrats when the results were counted on Nov. 4. The state would elect a Republican senator "without question."

Senator Vandenberg, who was himself in the forefront for the presidential nomination of his party this year, and one of the most intensive campaigners in on the Republican stump, made short shrift of the New Deal claims that industries, like those in the automobile field, had to attribute their ledger gains since 1932 to Roosevelt economics.

Reversed Roosevelt Policies

"The interesting thing about the Roosevelt claims in respect to the automobile industry," he told reporters, "is that this industry has prospered by violating every principle of the Roosevelt economics, including restricted production, higher prices, rationed jobs. On the contrary, it has proceeded on the reverse basis of better cars and more cars, and has sold more of them, resulting in increased profits, on the opposite theory that lower prices cannot increase buying power.

"If the Roosevelt economics had been followed in the automobile business, half of the men now working in it would be walking the streets," he declared.

"Our upturn started when the National Recovery act went out of the window. The automobile industry's policy is diametrically opposed to that theory, and it is the classic example of free enterprise in industry that Governor Landon is talking about."

Has Become Articulate

Senator Vandenberg has taken his campaigning into nine states, and was here en route from Philadelphia to Cleveland, where he will address a meeting of young men and women tomorrow night on "American Youth."

He described the Roosevelt treasury policy as "Santa Claus in the White House and Pollyanna in the Treasury," and took special pleasure in remarking upon Mr. Roosevelt's illustration at Syracuse Tuesday night of the silk-hatted gentleman who fell off the pier and was rescued by the New Deal and now was complaining because his silk hat had been washed away by the tide.

"The tide took him ashore inevitably," Senator Vandenberg said, "and Roosevelt took him in, but didn't give him back his clothes. He is articulate enough now to demand his underwear."

Voters had only to study the Constitution which the President, upon congressional authorization, has now devised for the Philippine islands to get "a preview of the New Deal purposes in America, and the Roosevelt idea of the Constitution," Senator Vandenburg declared.

This would suspend the habeas corpus, he continued; recommend impeachment only for culpable violation of the Constitution; establish federal supervision over all local governments; authorize the President to promulgate any national policy in emergency; establish federal regulations of relations between labor and capital, with the states providing the compulsory arbitration of disputes; empower the national Government to operate industry in the name of national welfare and stipulate that members of the Supreme Court must quit at 70.

"Now," concluded the Senator from Michigan, "could there be a more perfect expression that that of what has been sought in the United States under the New Deal?"

Obviously wary of predicting anything with regard to the Nov. 3 outcome, Senator Vandenberg, nevertheless, ventured to the extent of stating that after listening to the Alfred E. Smith broadcast at Carnegie hall here last night, he was "sure now that Franklin D. Roosevelt was right when he said in 1928 that Mr. Smith had an uncanny faculty for irresistibly finding the truth."

Representative Joseph W. Martin Jr., eastern manager of the Republican National campaign, viewed the Smith speech with appreciation, holding that "3,000,000 Democrats will vote for Governor Landon" as a result of it, and that these votes would be an important factor in bringing about the election of the Republican national ticket.

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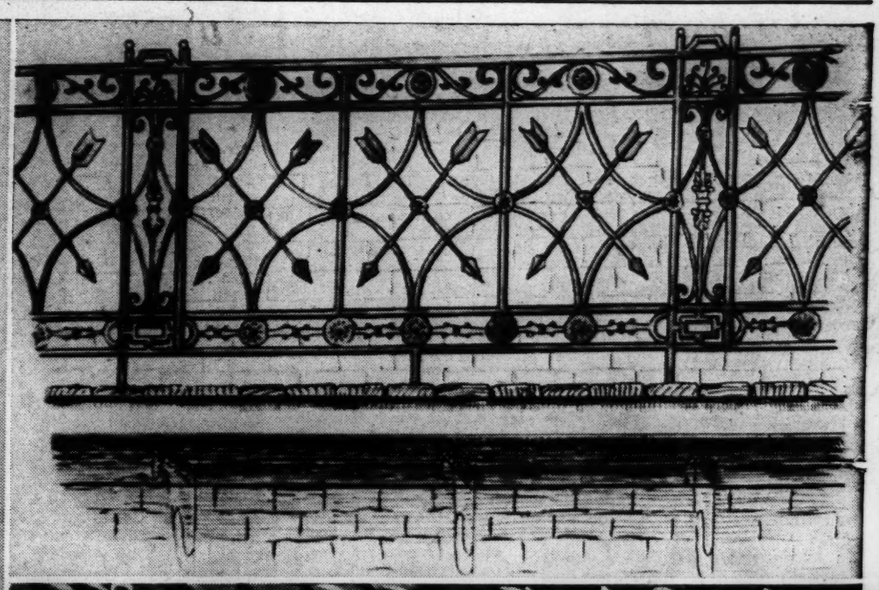

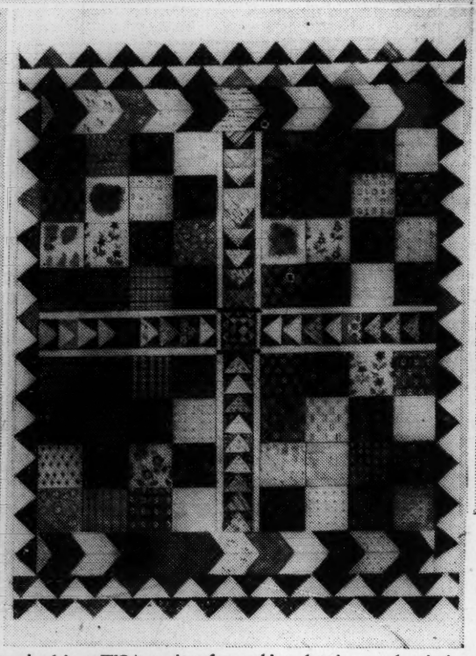

Several hundred American artists have been organized in a WPA project for making drawings and paintings of American craft work produced before 1850, to compose a record which is called the Index of American Design. An exhibition of many of their works is being held now at the Museum of Modern Art in New York city. From photographs of this exhibit the above views were selected.

In the upper view are shown a Guilford, Connecticut, chest; an iron weather vane; a wrought and cast iron balcony rail from Louisiana. Below, a Hitchcock chair from Connecticut; a patch-work crib-quilt from New York State; spur from southern California, the leather and steel both decorated; a painted panel of a New Mexico pine chest.

Artists Record American Handiwork

By **Helen Johnson Keyes**

Special from Monitor Bureau

New York

THE selective exhibition of work accomplished in various sections of the United States, under the direction of the Federal Art Project, is now current at the Museum of Modern Art. The title is "New Horizons of American Art," and includes as one of its features drawings, water colors and photographs for the Index of American Design.

The enterprise differs from other PWA art projects by reaching into the past for its material. It is the first nation-wide effort to uncover and record pictorially the folk arts of the United States. The plan is now operating in 25 states, where museums, libraries, public and private collections and homes provide artists and research workers with examples of craft work executed in the seventeenth, eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. These examples include furniture, costumes, utensils, ironwork, ceramics, glass, silver, pewter, wood, sculpture, scrimshaw, needlework, toys.

The research workers submit their discoveries to a staff of artists—some of whom have worked in the fine arts, others in the commercial fields and in whose ranks are included also a few younger men and women who emerged from the schools when opportunity was lacking and who are now enjoying their first employment. They all labor under the direction of supervisors and these must, indeed, be perfectionists, for the quality of the work is exceptionally fine.

Many Water Colors

When color is important in the object to be portrayed—as, for instance, in quilts, embroideries, ceramics, some glass, costumes, and inlaid and painted furniture—water colors are the medium of reproduction. Black and white washes and pencil drawings are employed for metal and leather objects.

The records made will ultimately be published in the form of portfolios, each illustration being clarified by an informative text regarding the materials of which it is composed, the locality and period from which it derived, its present location and condition, and when these facts are known—the name of the maker and of the original owner.

In his introduction to the catalogue, Mr. Holger Cahill, national director of the Federal Art Project, reminds us, in analyzing the value of the index, that "American artists and designers have always lacked the sense of continuities which well-defined traditions can bring." It is particularly interesting, therefore, in studying the examples now on exhibition to think of them as source material for creative workers in the fine arts, the decorative arts, the stage arts, and costuming; also for collectors, teachers, fiction writers, historians and biographers.

Shaker Furniture Depicted

This collection comprises 133 pieces and is so hung in its gallery as to form topical groups. For instance, there are two groups of regional furniture and household items, the more extensive being devoted to Shaker cabinetwork from New York and Massachusetts. These functional designs should be of much interest to the modernist, although they sprang from the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries.

The other classification embraces Pennsylvania-German chests abloom with tulips; an iron toaster and an iron skillet of graceful forms, whose surfaces, rendered again by the illustrator, serve to remind us how lovely iron objects often were in the long ago; pottery plates of red clay showing either a yellow slip or a lead glaze. A particularly handsome one, lead glazed, was painted in 1805 by Johannes Neesz, and depicts a dashing equestrian bugler in an environment composed of flowers and a circular motto.

Yet another classification explores a field hitherto very little examined, that of the ecclesiastical and secular art of California, Colorado and New Mexico. From Colorado we have two santos retablos in tempera on gesso panels. From New Mexico, a wooden sculpture of a religious subject, a lunette depicting the creation of the world, a church wall-hanging of buffalo hide painted with the figure of a saint, and three secular pine chests.

From a New Mexico Chest

We illustrate on this page a detail from the front panel of one of these chests, itself painted in oils. A pair of bulbous white horses, that remind one of the rubber surf animals which are sold on our contemporary beaches, are galloping through a reddish landscape with a green buggy in tow. California contributes embroideries, leatherwork and metalcraft. A spur done in 1852 by José Tapia, combining handsomely tooled leather and finely etched steel, is shown on this page.

To the American of New England or southern lineage, few records are more appealing than embroideries, quilts and coverlets. The water colorists have rendered these patiently wrought testimonials to the need of beauty and creative effort, in clear, sparkling tones, and where embroidery is the theme they have achieved astonishing texture.

An unusual sampler was worked by a child of 11 years in Alexandria, Va., who eschewed the customary cross-stitch and alphabet and in long-and-short depicted a singing bird among flowers. A nine-year-old girl in Los Angeles in 1845 made an appliqué quilt of hundreds of pieces of wool cut to the shapes of birds, plants, pinwheels, polygons and whatnot. A radiance like stained glass is in the colors of the painting of a patchwork quilt composed of small, oddly-shaped blocks of patterned calicoes.

Effective Realism

The costume paintings partake of this quality of vibrant color and fabric texture and so do the paintings of decorated furniture, such as the Hitchcock chair illustrated, whose black paint and stenciled design are so reproduced as to affect us aesthetically just as the chair itself would do. A banjo clock of mahogany, trimmed with brass and with gilded and carved wood and painted glass, reveals the character of all these materials. (The clock, by the way, is attributed to Aaron Willard.) The inlays, carvings and reedings of fine mahogany pieces are set down firmly and delicately by brush on paper, as are the dignified forms of silver, glass and stoneware. We become conscious that these century-old articles can teach us much today about simple forms and about organic color and decoration.

This exhibition at the Museum of Modern Art will travel to various museums the country over. Furthermore, in the Antique Exposition, which will display its collections this fall in New York, there is to be a further showing of the illustrations made by the index. The Newark Museum has announced an extensive setup, not only of the paintings and drawings, but also of many of the original objects.

A Transformed Corridor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

IF A hall is of the long, narrow type, one of the simplest ways in which it may be modernized is by doing the walls and ceiling in a washable water paint or a semi-glossy oil paint. Frequently this kind of hall is inclined to be dark, and the color chosen for the walls should therefore be cream, pale yellow, or light stone, as these will increase the light by reflection.

In most instances the ceiling should be lighter than the walls. But if the hall happens to be exceptionally high, the opposite treatment may be advisable. If the ceiling is slightly darker than the walls, it will seem lower.

The modernized corridor entrance hall, seen in our photograph, has the walls and ceiling in pale primrose eggshell oil paint, a treatment that gives an excellent effect of spaciousness. The specially designed hall table is lacquered Chinese red and has a blue veined marble top, red and black being repeated in the wall mirror above, which is designed in character with the table.

The glazed vestibule doors are also a new feature; they are in silver cellulose with rustless steel handles and a steel star in the fanlight. The floor in this instance is of old stone flags which have been retained. A similar effect could be obtained with modern plywood parquet in a pattern of squares, finished with a wax polish.

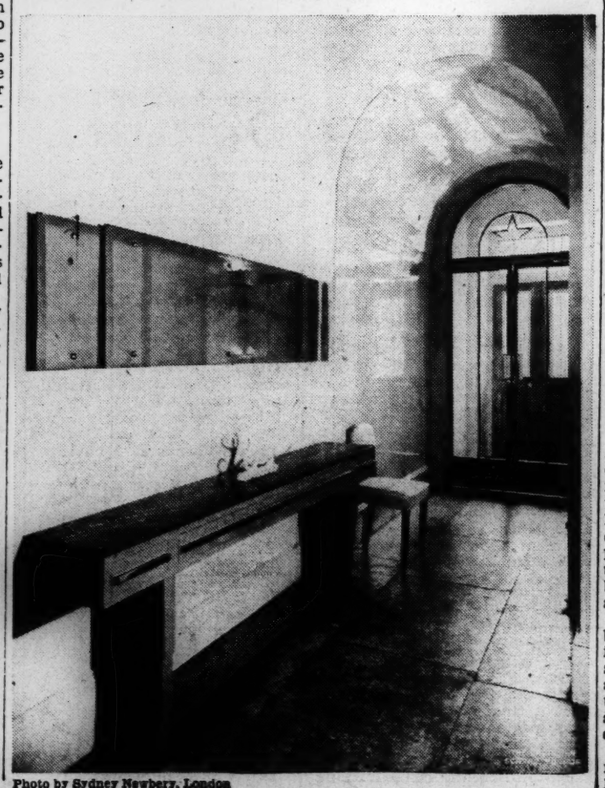

Photo by Sydney Newbery, London

Chiefly English Interiors

By **Carl Greenleaf Beede**

FROM the press of that excellent source of current practices in home furnishings, the Studio Limited of London, and the Studio Publications of New York, comes another book by Derek Patmore. More precisely, it is the second edition of Modern Furnishing and Decoration, the first having been issued two years ago. It is priced at $4.50.

For the most part this is a collection of pictures—selected views of interiors, table settings, fabrics, and accessories, each with an illuminating commentary. However, Mr. Patmore's introductory text, written from the standpoint of a decorator in the modern manner, is conceived with a background of long experience and balanced judgment. What Should go Into the Modern Room; and How to Arrange Your Furniture, Books and Lighting; these are topics that go to the heart of every problem of interior decoration.

Nearly fifty pictures form a varied and adequate group that is rich in examples of all phases of home furnishing, and which may stimulate the alert reader to applications in less costly manner, as well as in the character of the originals. Simplicity, convenience, sufficiency, and the height of comfort, stand out as basic essentials of modern design and decorative practice.

While the pictures are mostly in black and white, with descriptions in which the colors are explained, sixteen are full color plates which are of greatest value in giving a clear understanding of the new importance and appreciation of color which current practices have developed.

An earlier volume by Mr. Patmore, published in 1933 by the same house, is entitled Colour Schemes for the Modern Home. This goes even further in its attention to this extremely vital subject, and has 24 plates, all in color. In both these volumes one comes to realize afresh that the furnishing of a room by a competent decorator becomes the production of a picture. For it, composition is studied as it is by an artist in making a painting, and the use of colors is given equally serious and painstaking consideration.

A quotation from Mr. Patmore's introduction indicates his attitude toward the whole matter of home furnishing:

"What makes a room decorative or beautiful is not the amount of money or expert opinion that is lavished on it so much as the appreciation of fine things and good taste of its owner. Like the Orientals, I would rather see a room made beautiful by the inclusion of one work of art, however small and inexpensive it may be, than see a similar room ruined by being overcrowded with ill-assorted decorative effects.

"The aim of this book is to try and point out the manifold decorative qualities of modern fabrics and furnishings, and also to illustrate the way in which the housewife of average means could employ the help of the best artists of the day in the decoration and arrangement of her home.

"So I will end by reminding you of Ruskin's advice: 'As regards decoration, I want you only to consult your own natural choice and liking. There is a right and wrong in it, but you will assuredly like the right if you suffer your natural instinct to lead you. Half the evil in this world comes from people not knowing what they do like; not deliberately setting themselves to find out what they really enjoy.'"

They Modernized Two Rooms

By **Eloise H. Richards**

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Spokane.

OURS is a neighborhood of old houses. Just yesterday one of my neighbors said: "Our house needs so much done to it to make it up to date that we are thinking of selling and buying a new one."

Another family in our neighborhood has been improving their old house and the whole family has been planning the changes and watching the improvements with keenest delight. They wanted to make changes which would add comfort and livableness to the old house without losing the feeling of the familiar home.

First of all, they needed more light. The house was far too dark. The first suggestion was to change the window in the front wall, turning it into a studio window that would reach from floor to ceiling. This would let in plenty of light certainly, but after much deliberation they decided a studio window would not be in keeping with the structure. They felt it would not help the appearance from the outside, but rather mar it.

In this house was an arrangement so popular with architects 25 years ago. In the center of the living room side wall was set the fireplace. A small window flanked it on each side and beneath the windows the wall space was filled in with bookcases. These were closed with glass doors, protecting the books but losing the charm and warmth that books lend.

Solving the Problem

A plan was evolved and carried out which let in light and yet did not change the character of the room. The windows on each side of the fireplace were moved to the top of the wall space as high as the window casement would allow. The built-in bookcases under the windows were removed.

In the space left on each side of the windows and the mantle and fireplace, open book shelves were built in. These ran from floor to ceiling—narrow on each side of the windows and widening out beneath them. Now the windows were surrounded—except across the top—with the gay bindings of small books, while the wide shelves beneath were made to hold the larger volumes.

On the wide top shelf at each window were placed tall, matching vases of blue glass that held pussy willow branches in the spring and bright-hued maple branches in the fall. A wide map of Boston Harbor in shades of light and dark blue and buff color filled the space above the mantle.

Raising the windows gave an effect of more light but still the family felt it was not enough, so two old-fashioned narrow windows that had been set side by side in one wall were removed and one set into each corner at right angles to the fireplace and books. This arrangement filled the whole end of the room—fireplace, book shelves, and at right angles the tall old narrow windows.

None of these windows were curtained, so that all the light available could come through. On the two long, narrow ones at the corners, the old roll blinds were used, set about one third the distance from the top. During the day these blinds were up, but at night they could be drawn across the lower portion of the windows.

Now with the sun streaming in on the gay books and flowers in the blue vases the room was changed into a most sunny spot without losing any of its old charm and at very little expense too, since almost no new material was used. Best of all, this family still possessed the old trees that had been planted in the yard by the children and the lilac hedge grown from slips given to them by friends.

The kitchen was the next problem to be undertaken. This was small, with no conveniences of a modern kitchen. It looked drab and uninteresting, with no place for a breakfast nook which this family wanted. All the dish shelves were in a pantry, which made many extra steps.

The first thing done was to remove the wall between the pantry and the kitchen. All the shelves were taken from the pantry walls and set in about the sink. New ones were added and this whole wall space was filled with cupboards of different sizes. The walls, ceiling and woodwork were painted putty color and a gay red and tan linoleum in a small tile pattern covered the floor. Where the pantry had been now made space for a breakfast table and chairs.

At first glance the kitchen gave the effect of a Swedish kitchen—gay and bright blue with the red and tan linoleum on the floor. There is a joy in making over an old home and the character that comes only with living in a place a long time is not lost if one does the changing with care.

For Five Days Only

ANNOUNCEMENT has appeared from Paine Furniture Company of a five-day display of reproductions of seventeenth- and eighteenth-century masterpieces in their Period Galleries, beginning Oct. 5. Talks on period furniture will be given each day by Mr. Leon Small, and fall fabrics and colors will be demonstrated by Miss Vary of the Paine staff.

Balancing these styles of past generations, current design is emphasized in Contemporary House, where conservative renderings of the modern manner appeal to those who would diverge from tradition without disregarding it entirely. This, in fact, seems to be a natural tendency, which is gaining in favor in many parts of America.

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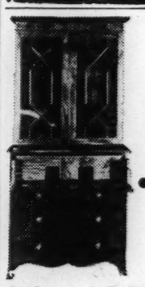

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A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

Project in Character Education

I—Forming Character Standards and Choosing Ten Qualities

By Agness Boysen
Principal of the Lyndale School of Minneapolis, Minn.

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE world is seeking solutions of its many problems. I am convinced that there is but one way: the uplift of individual character. An increasing number of people are realizing that the needs of mankind will be met only through greater unselfishness and integrity. Desires, tastes and habits should be raised to a higher level. The thinking of our citizens needs to be governed by deliberation and poise. All this must take place, not only for the betterment of the entire world, but for the satisfaction of the individual, for there is no genuine happiness or real success until one experiences the fruits of spiritual thinking and desires.

The three institutions primarily responsible for the building of character are the home, the church and the school. The school is the one which has the best opportunity to reach all classes of children advantageously. High-minded teachers have endeavored at all times to develop character in those entrusted to their care, but it has been necessary to make this incidental rather than fundamental as the acquisition of facts and skills has demanded the entire time and attention. The time is coming, however, when character building will hold first place in education. Ignorance, poverty and crime are found in many homes. A large number of children never attend Sunday school or church. The school will accept its responsibility and forge ahead.

Consulted Business Men

Some twelve years ago in a midwest city, a group of teachers and their principal undertook to discover ways in which children might learn good habits of thought and conduct. In our teachers' meetings we decided to consult representative business men in various walks of life and to inquire why some young people were not a success in the business world. These were among the replies: "They are not dependable; they cannot take suggestions; they do not co-operate; if they finish one job, they expect someone to find them another instead of finding it for themselves; they are not punctual; they arrive late and begin to look at the clock before closing time; they are untidy in their personal appearance, etc." We had decided to inquire if, to their knowledge, anyone had ever been dismissed because of his lack of ability to add or spell. They were unanimous in their denial of this. One man stated it practically when he said: "Give us a boy on the job, one that we can depend upon 24 hours a day, and we'll risk his spelling and arithmetic."

The teachers were much impressed with these findings and agreed that the schools had a big opportunity in preparing boys and girls to assume responsibility in the business world.

We considered the professions. It seemed evident that a physician must have honor as well as medical degrees; a preacher must let his life prove his sincerity if he is to be an influence in the community; and a teacher though well-informed and of brilliant intellect has little real effect on the life of the child without love, sympathy, compassion and patience.

To Build Successful Home

We next discussed the home. Unfortunately today there are many broken homes. The results in the life of the child are pathetic. What is producing this continued discord in the home and the consequent separation? We listed the traits of character which are necessary in the building of a successful home. These were among them: unselfishness, self-control, honesty, economy, thrift, orderliness, the ability to reconcile differences, the ability to direct intelligently and cheerfully, an appreciation of art and beauty, and most of all a loving disposition which is able to stand under many tests. We viewed this list with interest and decided that one could build a haven of comfort and peace even though he did not know the capitals of the states of the Union or the dates of the battles of the Revolution. We decided that we would include instruction in the art of homemaking.

Our conferences continued for many months but at the end of the time we had reached the conclusion that the acquisition of subject matter was important and desirable but that the development of character was a necessity.

Means Growth In Scholarship

We then began to plan our procedure. Our first step was to add character traits to the report cards. After trying this out for some months we were not satisfied with results. It seemed necessary to inaugurate a system that would turn the attention from academic grades to spiritual achievement. With this in mind, we eliminated all marks in subject matter at least for a time. That was 10 years ago. We have never gone back to them. We have discovered that growth in character means growth in scholarship.

In planning for the new report card, we listed the character qualities necessary for happy, successful living. We finally selected 10 which would make a good background for study. We chose reliability, obedience, judgment, punctuality, initiative, personal habits, industry, social attitudes, self-control, thrift.

It next seemed desirable that some type of manual be issued which would explain the meaning of each character trait. In due time, we produced "The Key to Success," which lists the requirements of each quality. The page on reliability begins, "I must learn to think honestly." There are 10 other requirements listed under reliability. The page on obedience begins, "I must obey the law of God which is to do right." And so each character quality has its list of demands to be considered.

Child Marks Himself

The child marks his own card with the help of the teacher and the little manual. If he is progressing according to the best of his ability, he receives a clean card; that is, a card with no marks whatsoever. If he decides that he needs help in some particular trait, he gives himself a red check and when both teacher and child feel that there is improvement, he receives a blue check, which is usually followed by a clean card at the next report period. There is no disgrace in receiving a red check. We have assured the children in our discussions that we all are in the process of growth and each one of us has something to overcome. They understand this and realize our co-operation and desire to help.

We soon discovered that the character traits were constantly in operation. Judgment required going to bed early, reading good books, attending only worth-while movies, choosing good companions, etc. Social attitudes required consideration of others in the home, in the community, to and from school, on the playground, in conversation, etc. It really began to be of real interest to see in how many ways they could be used.

After some months the parents and members of the neighborhood began to express appreciation. Turning away from pressing demands in subject matter to the contemplation of spiritual values, relieved the stress and strain of the classroom. The teachers gratefully accepted the opportunity to know and enjoy the children. The children were freed from fear and began to gain in self-confidence and spontaneity. It was a happy experience for all of us.

There are six articles in this series on Character Education. Next Saturday: Building Character Through Academic Subjects.

A Sketch of the Writer

When the Editor of the Education Page asked the writer of the Character Education series to tell our readers something about herself and her work, Mrs. Boysen sent us the following:

"I am a native of the State of Minnesota, my grandfather on my father's side being one of the first white settlers in this state. I received my schooling in the Minneapolis Public Schools. I further pursued my studies at the Winona Normal School, the University of Minnesota, Teachers College, Columbia University, and also spent one profitable summer at the Harvard Summer School.

"I began my teaching experience as a substitute in the Minneapolis schools and later received an appointment as a regular teacher. After eight years of service I was appointed to the principalship of a small school on the outskirts of the city. Our school consisted of two portable rooms, which rapidly grew into eight and required a building. In this little school it was possible to allow children to live and grow naturally and to banish the old-fashioned restrictions that cramp children physically and morally.

"Since then, I have had the experience of serving as principal in three other schools. During these years it has come to me more and more that education must assume greater responsibility in character building, because of the many influences that would tend to demoralize our children. The importance of this work became paramount when I was principal of a school in which we had to deal with a great number of ignorant and illiterate parents. Many of the pupils were compelled to leave school after finishing the eighth grade. Many times I asked myself the question, 'What are we giving these pupils to enable them to become desirable citizens and wise parents?'

"I began to be dissatisfied with the amount of time and energy expended on the academics as such, the amount of time spent on drills and the acquisition of facts, and resolved to see what could be done to help the children develop higher standards of thought and conduct.

"The Lyndale school, where I now serve as principal, is composed of children from the homes of intelligent parents. The parents and the children realize the importance and desirability of what the school is trying to accomplish and give whole-hearted co-operation. Each semester families move into our district in order that their children may benefit by our program."

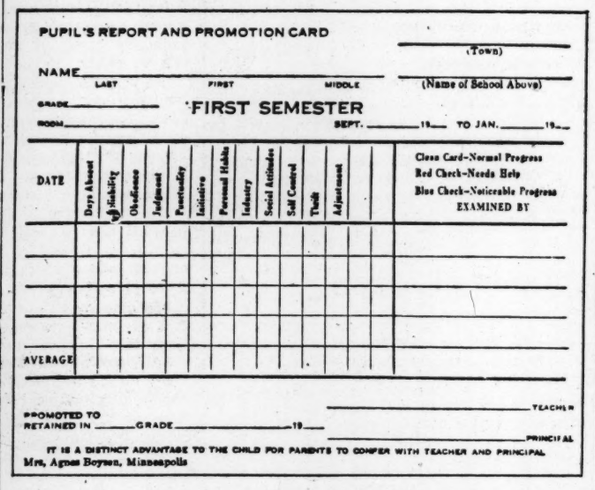
Reliability

I must learn to think honestly.
I must never tell anything untrue or let anyone think anything untrue about me.
I must do right when I am alone and there is no one to tell me what to do, as well as when others are with me.
I must not give or take unfair help.
I must not take anything belonging to someone else.
I must not exaggerate.
I must be dependable.
I must be honorable.
I must never let other people influence me to do wrong.
I must have strength enough to say "no" when urged to do wrong.
I must handle responsibilities now so that later I can fill positions of responsibility for my country.

—From "A Key to Success," a Character-Education booklet used by Lyndale School pupils.

Courtesy of the Friends' Central School, Overbrook, Penna.

In Independent Work Such as This, a Child Develops Initiative and Self-Reliance



New P. T. A. Pamphlet

"Young Lives in a Modern World," a public welfare program pamphlet for junior and senior high school parent-teacher associations, has recently been published by the National Congress of Parents and Teachers. This pamphlet is a revised edition of the program formerly issued under the title, "A Public Welfare Program." Community services to, and influences on, modern youth which the PTA may improve are discussed, including motion pictures, safety, library service, recreation, and juvenile protection. A suggested program outline on each topic is included.

To provide adequate library service for young people special recommendations are made. Creative activities in literature, poetry, the arts, painting, sketching, carving, modeling, dyeing, art in dress, personal adornment, homemaking, and decoration, are discussed as forms of recreation, which is considered of the utmost importance during adolescence. In the safety field it is recommended that high school parent-teacher associations initiate activities designed to reduce accidents. Protection of young workers is urged in the program on juvenile protection. Motion picture projects suggested include amateur motion picture clubs and motion picture exhibition clubs.

The price of the pamphlet is five cents a copy and may be ordered from the National Congress of Parents and Teachers, Washington, D. C.

The Governmental Type

How Vocational Bureau Finds and Encourages It

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

THE American boy who wants to be President, or at least Congressman, stands a better chance today of receiving serious consideration—provided he has definite ability—and special training toward his goal, according to a man who has been aiding high school students for 19 years, Charles K. Taylor who is organizer and director of the Vocational Research Bureau.

In looking over the situation of the boy and his job, as he has seen it while keeping in touch with schools in all parts of the United States, Mr. Taylor sees a marked change in that youth is beginning to shape itself for Government service to an extent that is new in this country.

Most Significant Side of Work

"This fact promises to be the most significant thing about our work," Mr. Taylor said recently in discussing both the Vocational Service Bureau with its headquarters in Carmel, N. Y., and the Educational Records Bureau in New York City, known as the "testing machine" for pupil aptitudes. "History has shown that we are very inefficient in our Government. We don't get our best people into office; we get those who want to take office, frequently for their own reasons. As a result there are many persons who regard Congress as a joke, or as a tragedy, depending on their temperament.

"This sentiment has had its effect upon the research work we are attempting and, ultimately, is being felt in the schools. Business men's clubs and parent associations have been taking up this question of discovering the boy with a talent for government service and training him.

"One of our great colleges has arranged that the interest from its alumni fund be devoted to the development of boys of this type. Fessenden School, near Boston, for pupils of junior high age has been particularly active in providing training of this kind and has graduated a boy this year who is an outstanding leader, this in a school of many leaders. I know about 20 boys scattered throughout the schools of the United States who are proving to be of the marked governmental type, some of them having been granted scholarships so that they may receive special instruction."

As described by Mr. Taylor, the "governmental type" has a prominent capacity for leadership, a mature social sense, a strong popularity, capacity for speech, a general intelligence that is not of the classical bent.

"You can spot it at fourteen years," he declared.

Curriculum For This Field

The curriculum for such a boy should include much more than average history and reading, he added, as well as English literature, economics, debating and public speaking. He should keep a scrap book, follow up important national, political events, keep another set of notes on local politics and attend as many public meetings of importance as possible.

"In England, a boy of this calibre would be discovered immediately," Mr. Taylor said, "and someone would endow him. It was partly because of my observations in England where I saw boys of the Parliament type being educated along suitable lines in the schools that I began 'shouting' about what should be done in our schools. And I am just beginning to realize that people are listening."

Mr. Taylor began his study of finding boy aptitudes immediately after returning from France after service in the World War. It was during a conversation in the trenches north of Verdun, he explained, that the work was actually founded. A former teacher of law, Capt. Roy A. Cheney, who is now serving on the executive board of the bureau, suddenly discovered that he could never go back to teach law again since "nine out of ten youngsters had no business studying law in the first place and were doomed to failure before they began," it was related by Mr. Taylor.

The next step was working out a plan which Mr. Taylor felt would more closely bring pupils into touch with their individual abilities, one of the leaders being Dr. A. T. Poffenberger of Columbia University.

"We decided early that we could not depend on aptitude tests," Mr. Taylor continued, "except perhaps for art and music because no mere test would give anything near the amount of diverse information considered necessary."

The information which the bureau gathers about the pupil seeking an analysis covers a great many phases of character, environment, experiences, and particularly attempts to learn the pupil's reaction to a chosen vocation in the hope of discovering whether the choice is natural or an imposed one. Frequently, the problem of a convinced but misguided parent presents itself, Mr. Taylor said.

After the aptitude has been discovered, the second step consists of interesting the pupil in the kind of vocation for which an aptitude has been found, through the possible co-operation of some townsman or townswoman. This has been done effectively on a larger scale than ordinarily at Carmel.

Learning to Share With an Audience

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"ELIZABETH, come here, please," requested Miss Austin as she sat at her desk in the First Grade room watching the Student Teacher directing the dismissal of her twenty-five little charges. Miss Austin was a critic teacher in the model school of a State Normal School a number of years ago.

It was always a pleasure to obey Miss Austin, and Elizabeth's serious, little, round face lighted as she skipped happily to her teacher.

"Elizabeth, I have just been thinking of that lovely new song, 'Lady Moon,'" confided Miss Austin to the expectant little girl at her elbow, "and I wondered how you feel about it."

"Oh, I am sure it is the most beautiful song in the world," and Elizabeth glowed at the very thought of it.

"Doesn't it seem a pity that all of the grown-up people in the Normal School have never heard it?"

It had never occurred to Elizabeth that such a thing could be true, and she answered fervently, "Oh, it does! Everyone should hear that lovely song!"

"Who sang it the best this morning when your class were having your music lesson?"

"Why, John and I did," answered Elizabeth after a moment's thought.

"Don't you think it would be a kind thing for you and John to do, to sing it for all the students and faculty in the Normal Department when we go up to chapel tomorrow morning? It's such a lovely song!"

"Yes, I do, Miss Austin. Because they haven't ever, ever heard it at all!"

"And John—"

"Oh, I'll tell John, Miss Austin. We must sing it for them because it's such a be-e-au-utiful song!"

"Yes, it is."

"It will be a s'prise for them, won't it, Miss Austin?"

"Yes, dear, it will. Good night!"

"Good night, Miss Austin!" and clutching her lunch box, Elizabeth tripped off after her little classmates.

And so it was that the next morning in Chapel at a signal from Miss Austin, a radiant mite of a girl grasped the hand of her equally small friend and co-worker, and together they mounted the high steps of "the platform," made their way to the shadow of President Millspaugh's reading desk, and happily lilted their lovely "s'prise," "Lady Moon," for the five hundred grown-ups who hadn't ever, ever heard it at all. The enthusiastic applause assured them that the grown-ups loved their "Lady Moon" just as they did, and they skipped joyously back to their seats.

Years afterward when Elizabeth's work demanded that she make many public appearances, and that she help others who had to do so, she often thought with deepest gratitude of the teacher who so early in her experience had given her the right motive for appearing before an audience—the sharing of something too beautiful, or too worth while, or too interesting to keep to one's self.

In Memory's Scrapbook

The Parent

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Transvaal, S. A.

Dear Friends:

I have accepted our Editor's invitation, issued in the Monitor of the 27th June, and received about a month later, (still fresh, however) "to sit down and write," although I am not a parent, a teacher nor even an aunt. I have been reading this column since my school days, so you know that I love it, and if writing a letter will keep it going, I will do my best in that direction and hope others will generate as much courage for our benefit!

Perhaps a few excerpts from Memory's Scrapbook may be helpful. I think with gratitude of the answered prayer of my mother: that she would be enabled to guide me wisely. How priceless is "an understanding heart"!

Among the first pages is the incident when I was untruthful about something I had willfully destroyed. I was not punished for the act nor the untruth, but it was made plain, more by the distressed looks of my parents than by any words, how hurt they were to find that I would tell them a falsehood. That lesson was sufficient, for I never erred in that way again.

Turning the pages, or the years, I come to the period when I was becoming conscious that there was a cause for every effect. In asking the inevitable, and often the impossible, questions a child does ask, I was told that kittens were dug up on the veld. But gathering more impressions as time went on, as all normal children will do because these things are forced on them and not because they are unduly interested in such subjects, I went to mother with the question of the origin of mortal man, resolved that if she evaded that question or was untruthful I would never trust her again!

Recovering from the shock of my sudden appearance and more sudden question, she answered me straightforwardly, and added: "My dear, don't talk about these things with your little friends. I promise to tell you anything you want to know." From that moment mother had my full confidence, and I made a mental promise to be obedient. Never afterward did I speak or listen to anything my friends had to say on the subject. I was always able to switch the conversation to other topics.

Then comes the series of "Saturday morning lectures." While mother rolled pastry and I creamed butter and sugar, fetched and carried, mother talked. She opened up opportunities for me to ask questions, and to share my thoughts with her. It was so easy to do this while our hands were busy, and consequently there was no embarrassment. I knew this was her method of keeping her promise to answer my questions. Little wonder that I kept mine.

Reading on down the pages of the old scrapbook I find happy memories of the time when I began to entertain. Mother arranged for me to have a room where I could receive my guest or guests. If a boy friend called I entertained him there. Mother would give him or them a welcome, remain a few minutes to chat, and then leave us to amuse ourselves. I often wish this arrangement were more generally found in the homes of young folk. In my home it was easy, perhaps, because I was an only child. But I believe that where there are others in the family ways can be found to allow young couples to be alone. The present age gives the young people this privilege and parents do well who enable them to enjoy it under the most satisfactory conditions. This room completely satisfied my friends and myself, therefore, we did not experience that restlessness nor the desire to be always "going out." We enjoyed our full share of dances, theaters, pictures and parties, and we enjoyed our "at homes," too.

All but one of our "crowd" are married now. We have our homes of which we are proud. Home life is very precious to all of us. And if we had to give a toast to the boy and girl of today it would be: To have a mother and a dad with an understanding heart.

(Mrs.) V. C. G.

* * *

The 'Only' Child

Colorado

Dear Friends:

Perhaps it happens that you have but one child, an "only" child, that much-quoted and much-abused statement and problem! An only child need not be a problem, for such a child can grow up just as happily and as successfully as others—so we are finding with our one boy of nine.

One solution is pets. A dog, a kitten, pigeons, a white rabbit, even goldfish or tadpoles, will help to make life more interesting, and fill it with things to do. Of course, no pet can take the place of other children, and with this in mind, we take pains to allow our young man to invite boy friends to spend the night. Our backyard is a veritable meeting place for boys and girls, partly due, no doubt, to homemade play equipment and wholesome co-operation on our part.

Educational and constructive toys do much to keep our child happily interested and busy. Father and I often partake in games as we go about our work, for it is possible to play guessing and imaginative games while working. A workshop goes a long way toward contentment, also. Intelligent conversations in which we discuss every subject interesting to a small boy prove worth-while to both parents and child. We try our best not to "talk down" and are repaid by serious and often adult views on the subjects under discussion. We try to pay our child the compliment of respecting his intelligence and capabilities.

Books are often the escape of a lonely child. Certainly book reading should be encouraged but not to the extent of missing out on outdoor joys and occupations. We encourage the love of books, but also the love of open-air games. (Mrs.) A. H.

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The Home Forum

This Was Spain Once

LET me recall how lovely Spain was, while certain stones still stand together. I want to make a chain of Spanish memories before the intervening darkness is too dense.

THERE WAS TOLEDO once, at the very heart of Spain, one of the most typical of her cities. On three sides of the city, its walls fall sheer in enormous precipices into the swift river Tagus. No city in Europe was more obviously designed as a castle to stem the hordes of invaders. Toledo was not a city such as our cities are in England, dwindling imperceptibly into green meadowland. It was a carved mountain, it was a huge castle that arrested and subdued all the wandering fires of sunset. And it was an epitome of the Kingdom of Castile, the central plateau and fortress of Spain, whose very name is derived from the countless castles erected there to check and thrust back the Moors, with whom the men of Spain fought one of the supreme epics of history. (Yes, yes, I know. The Moors are back again.)

I said Toledo was a carved mountain. And indeed, there are certain regions of aboriginal Spain where, in fact, the living rock is hollowed out into dwelling-chambers, and where the primeval Iberians who are the mysterious first inhabitants of Europe, still maintain their incredible remoteness, their unabraded antiquity. I was, for my own part, transported to the barren land of Matmata in North Africa, the country of the troglodytes, the cave-dwellers, whither not many travelers penetrate. Here, too, the dark aboriginal people of our planet live in caverns, eating just such food and wearing just such garments as Herodotus described, when he visited them nearly two and a half thousand years ago.

AND YET THERE are caverns in Spain so much older than these, that the brain reels in the effort to compute their age. You must make your way to Santander, that noble sea city westward from Bilbao, if you desire to visit those caverns of Altamira and Puente Viesgo where our paleolithic ancestors left their astounding tokens. What creatures were they? Enter their caverns. Behold the bison and more improbable beasts scratched upon the walls, beasts that aeons ago howled among colossal forests where the tram-cars of modern cities clang, who snorted through wide prairies which are now converted into barren morasses. By what light did those strange men—if you can call them men—labor? You must realize that these caverns ramify into the obscurest midriffs of solid mountains. Did they deliberately adopt this technique of burnt ash and red lead that the record of their lightning eyes might survive a thousand dynasties and make a contemptibly ephemeral toy out of the Pyramids? If you will go out beyond the threshold of certain of these caverns and hunt among the débris of the excavations, you will find these enormous life-size studies rendered in exquisite miniature upon fragments of bones that belonged to species ages ago extinct. Regard these renderings from the standpoint of pure beauty. How was it that those men at the beginning of time were such herculean craftsmen that they could produce an illusion of such colossal and ferocious vitality? For not even the giant Michelangelo himself, with all the tradition of civilized artistry behind him, could produce anything more heroic.

WHEN I SUMMON Spain "to the session of sweet silent thought," it is a city of no season which possesses my imagination, a city curiously lifted from space and seasons, a city which combines all the grandest qualities of the epochs of precedent art, yet has a virtue irrespective of them, a virtue which transcends them. For, as I add to the tale of my years and my wanderings, I find one thing true of cities and of men. Not very many will offer their secrets to you, or will be found in the end to have secrets worth offering. A man has the capacity for not many great friendships, and in his brief span, if he conquer and hold to his heart half a dozen cities, he is fortunate. My destiny has sent me among many men and across a thousand cities. This man endures as my friend out of the multitude, this city endures as my love.

There was Verona, of the purple dusk and the capes flung over shoulders in the small clamorous *galleria* against the amphitheater. There was Ravenna of the mosaics, and harsh Andritsaena high up in Peloponnese facing Erymanthus under a brawl of waters. And Chipping Campden, and Rothenburg.

AND TO THESE let me add Segovia, that more than Spanish city, the city of the aqueduct that stalks over the hollow to the proud city of towers, lonely and lovely upon the plateau of Castile. My breath catches in my throat as I remember how easily I might not have stopped at Segovia. For it was only when the train had started that I discovered that my journey northward from Madrid would not take me to Medina del Campo by Avila, as I had been told, but by Segovia. And a word I cannot remember uttered by a friend I shall never recall asserted itself mysteriously in my ear in the chilly station of Segovia. "Segovia!" the voice said. "Rome not merely strong—Rome beautiful! Segovia!" With a fierce energy engendered in the sluggish hours that had clopped and clumped all the way from Madrid, I flung myself and my knapsack out of the train even as it moved away into the desultory night.

THE JOURNEY I made into the city, and through the city, was about eight times as long as a man with any sense of direction at all might take. But, though my knapsack was heavy, I did not regret my capricious and protracted path. I found myself in a place of such splendid towers, of such starry cloisters, of such arches and gateways, of such sudden vistas into mountainy vacancy, that I wondered whether I was not the sport of some halucination. Here was a Romanesque tower, as fine as any in Ravenna; there was a great grim house, like the lordliest in Florence; here was a Saracen tracery which in all Tunis has no rival for delicacy. And yet I knew, as I wandered down cobbled alleys and across tiny squares where my stick rattled like an army between a level Renaissance façade and a torment of Gothic buttresses—I knew that the vision of Segovia was still withheld from me—the thing wherewith Rome was not merely strong, Rome was beautiful, so that all these other beauties fell back before it.

Then a moment came when I turned out from a lane between two blind walls, a moment when I knew I had climbed to a greater height in the city than I had attained previously. And of a sudden I was aware of it, springing from my left hand as it were, across the plateau of Castile, across all the ravines and rifts; until, fantastically, it seemed a bridge across half the world, between the further banks of Tiber and the north wall in Scotland. And so enormous were its arches it seemed that under this nestled the amphitheater of El Djem, and not many arches away nestled the arena of Arles. It seemed to be strung taut in the night like a bowstring, and, like a rainbow, to be a celestial thing representing only an illusion that its feet were set upon earth.

THIS WAS THE mood of the aqueduct in Segovia, at night, under the strict stars, with a faint sheen of snow on the far Sierras. By day it is not less august, I think, but it is less exclusively Roman. It lends itself to the vicissitudes of cloud and wind, of dawn and sunset. The stones themselves remain aloof, impermeable, in the miracle of their secular poise, their proud coherence. No mortar holds them together, no bars of metal clamp them. They have something of the mystery of essential matter, maintaining their intactness in a perfect equipoise of centripetal and centrifugal forces.

The stones themselves remain Rome, I say. But the arches whose walls spring from the earth with the solidity of mountains and the grace of the stalks of flowers, fill with a pageant of sky and mountains, red roof and red earth, church tower and fruit stall, mule and muleteer—the pageant of all Spain. But, if you go away from the city, so far that you see the aqueduct in relation with the valley it bestrides and the city it was made for, enisled in the evening air, then are the pictures it frames the loveliest. It becomes an analysis of sunset, until at length the divine disintegration ceases. Now the upper arches present a pattern of stars and the lower arches a pattern of lights, the warm lights of inns, the everlasting lights of altars. And Rome it is that establishes their harmony. Rome perpetual in the aqueduct of Segovia, though in Rome she crumble into dust.

FOR WHICH REASON I say that Segovia is a greater thing than a merely Spanish city, or any mere Italian city; also, that it is a greater thing than a city of spring or winter or any season at all. It is a city of illumination, in the spiritual sense of that word. A man in such a city divines the secret of the land where he is wandering, and the other lands where he has wandered. History is interpreted, the letters patent of the human heart are here conferred.

For which reason let me pray now: Do you survive, Segovia, the impact of these calamities. If you survive, Segovia, Spain is not lost.

LOUIS GOLDING

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR — Photograph by Alinari, Florence

BUST OF A LADY *(School of Desiderio): In the Herbert Horne Museum, Florence*

DURING the latter part of last century, the way of the collector in the field of ancient arts and crafts was still an easy one. The learned in such matters were still able to find treasures and to acquire them for reasonable sums. Now dealers and collectors have so combed the country that there is little of genuine value and interest to be found, and the owners have frequently an exaggerated belief in the value of anything of the kind they may possess.

A conspicuous example of what could be accomplished in these earlier days is furnished by the Herbert Horne Museum in Florence, bequeathed some years ago to the city by its founder.

Herbert Horne, although possessed of small personal means, succeeded in assembling a fine collection of old furniture, household fittings, pictures and statuary. Having purchased a beautiful fifteenth-century *palazzetto*, he settled himself there with his collection and eventually left the palace and its contents to the city as a public museum. Many beautiful and interesting things are preserved there, among them this lovely portrait-bust of a young woman, by an artist of the School of Desiderio da Settignano.

It is a delightful bust, alike in subject and treatment. The rounded throat rises from the simple graceful dress and laced under-dress. The face is animated, intelligent, charming, with arched eyebrows, widely spaced eyes, delicately shaped nose, firm lips and rounded chin, and the manner in which the hair is dressed adds grâce and balance to the whole. One would like to know who the author was and what her history, but time has left no record. Two things, however, one can feel confident of, that the sitter must have been graceful and lovely and that this portrait-bust must have delighted those who, loving her, desired to have it made.

Scotland's Mountainous Horizon

THE hill ground belonging to the Laird is all on the southern side of the glen, bounded on the north-west by a line of crags a thousand feet high, which rise almost sheer from sea-level. The trough between the crest of the crags and the next ridge contains eight lochs, three of considerable size, lying at different levels and separated by a confusion of rocky hillocks, heathery slopes, and flats of bog and coarse grass. The whole place is not unlike a stormy sea turned to stone. . . . The distant views are very beautiful. I cannot say more, because it is impossible to describe them in general terms. The charm of a Highland landscape is the most elusive thing on earth. It depends on a hundred fugitive variations of season, weather, light, even perhaps of the beholder's mood. . . .

As I descend the inner slope of the ridge, I see below me the Black Loch, a long narrow sheet of immensely deep water, with one or two rocky islets on which gulls build. The loch contains rich feeding, and the trout are exceptionally large. They are very shy, and do not take in the daytime unless there is a strong breeze. At the western end is a small round loch at a slightly lower level. The two waters are separated by thirty yards of peaty flat, through which the overflow from the upper loch has cut a deep narrow channel. The lower loch is rimmed with rock, beyond which is more water—but water far below and several miles away. It is the sea between Skye and the mainland, and beyond this sea is the fantastic rampart of the Cuillins. To the east, across the Black Loch, are the hills of central Ross. This neck of land between two waters, where I have spent many hours at midsummer and in January frosts, is the remotest and most beautiful place I know. Here is a profound sense of boundless space and of eternal rest. Men talk of vast horizons at sea. But the horizons of a mountainous country are much vaster, partly because, being raised up, we can actually see farther, and partly because, the gradations of distance and light give the appearance of greater space. Visibility from the deck of a ship does not exceed fifteen miles: we can watch steamers drop below the horizon like flies crawling out of sight upon an inverted bowl. We see smoke from an invisible funnel, which makes us annoyingly conscious of our limitations; there are things going on below the horizon of which we can have no knowledge. No: for the sense of space and eternity, give me the hill. Here is the perfection of solitude. Not of loneliness; for the lonely man, for ever seeking a mate, is incomplete, while the solitary man, whether he be as holy as St. Jerome or as morose as the Miller of Dee, is always independent.—MARGARET MARY LEIGH, in "Highland Homespun." (London: Bell. 8s. 6d. net.)

Quite Independent of Parliament

A FRIEND of mine making a list of the things needed for the cottage that he had taken, put at the head "bellows." Then he thought for some minutes, and was found merely to have added "tongs" and "poker." Then he asked someone to finish it. A fire, indeed, furnishes. Nothing else, not even a chair, is absolutely necessary; and it is difficult for a fire to be too large. Some of the grates put into modern houses by the jerry-builders would move an Elizabethan to tears, so petty and mean are they, and so incapable of radiation. We English people would suffer no loss in kindliness and tolerance were the ingle-nook restored to our homes. The ingle humanises. . . .

Gas stoves are poor comforters. They heat the room, it is true, but they do so after a manner of their own, and there they stop. For encouragement, for inspiration, you seek the gas stove in vain. Who could be witty, who could be humane, before a gas stove? It does so little for the eye and nothing for the imagination; its flame is so artificial and restricted a thing, its glowing heart so shallow and ungenerous. It has no voice, no personality, no surprises; it submits to the control of a gas company, which, in its turn, is controlled by Parliament. Now, a fire proper has nothing to do with Parliament. A fire proper has whims, ambitions, and impulses unknown to gas-burners, undreamed of by asbestos. . . .

The care of a wood fire is, in itself, daily work for a man; for far more so than with coal is progress continuous. Something is always taking place and demanding vigilance—hence the superiority of a wood fire as a beguiling influence. The bellows must always be near at hand, the tongs not out of reach; both of them more sensible implements than those that usually appertain to coals. The tongs have no pretensions to brightness and gentility; the bellows, quite apart from their function in life, are a thing of beauty; the fire-dogs, on whose backs the logs repose, are fine upstanding fellows; and the bricks on which the fire is laid have warmth and simplicity and a hospitable air to which the decorative tiles can never attain. Again, there is about the logs something cleanly, in charming contrast to the dirt of coal. The wood hails from the neighboring coppice. You have watched it grow; your interest in it is personal, and its interest in you is personal. It is as keen to warm you as you are to be warmed. Now there is nothing so impersonal as a piece of coal. Moreover, this wood was cut down and brought to the door by some good-humoured countryman of your acquaintance. . . . And the smoke from a wood fire!—clean and sweet and pungent, and, against dark foliage, exquisite in colour as the breast of a dove. The delicacy of its grey-blue is not to be matched.—E. V. LUCAS, in "Fireside and Sunshine." (New York: Dutton.)

To the Chinese Poets

GIVE me one tree, a very little tree,
And sometimes let me share a little fire,
And let me walk beside the summer sea.
Teach me the magic of simplicity.
The falling of the blossom to the ground,
The boatman and the bird, each with his song,
These were the epics and the odes you found.
Eleven centuries are carved upon my heart.
I long for yellow moons and a carved bridge,
For bamboo thickets where the lovers part.
I long for thoughts like winds, and shy,
For words like yours, precise and delicate,
And memories like birds against the sky!

SARA VAN ALSTYNE ALLEN

Atmosphere

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

EXTREMES of cold or heat often seem to affect business adversely. Claims of sickness are frequently attributed to the weather. Weather is supposed to have an effect upon some people's disposition. If, in belief, atmospheric conditions have this power, it is well for us to gain the true idea of atmosphere, in order that we may keep our business, health, and disposition from being affected by false beliefs about weather.

The Bible tells us that "we live, and move, and have our being" in God. According to this statement of true, spiritual existence, we live not in matter, but in Spirit. It follows, therefore, that true atmosphere is not material, but spiritual. Instead of dwelling in a material sense of things, which seems to contribute sometimes to our happiness and sometimes to our misery, we, in reality, as God's spiritual ideas, live in infinite Spirit. When we consciously dwell in this true atmosphere, we are aware of good as ever present, and of real being as spiritual, harmonious and joyful.

The Bible states that man is made in the image and likeness of God. Christian Science reveals that since God is Spirit or Mind, man is made up of spiritual qualities, such as wisdom, purity, and so on. Spiritual qualities are not affected by weather. Knowledge of the spiritual, incorporeal, immutable, harmonious nature of man enables one to rise above fear of atmosphere.

Sometimes, however, beliefs of sickness which are supposed to be caused by weather can be traced back to irritability or similar false mental state. Sometimes the Christian Science practitioner who is called upon to treat someone who seems to be suffering from the effects of the weather, finds that primarily the ill can be traced to discord in the family, business, or social relations. The practitioner then sets to work to prove that there is but one Father-Mother God, divine Love; that all which Love creates moves in accord with His perfect plan; that the only true relationship is that of God to His idea, and of one spiritual idea to another; that man is in reality the image of Love, therefore incapable of knowing or expressing irritation or discord. These truths realized cause the patient to understand the nature of Love, and he is thereby healed.

Sometimes one's supply seems to fluctuate during extremes of cold or heat. Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 307), "God gives you His spiritual ideas, and in turn, they give you daily supplies." Neither weather nor any other false belief can keep us from receiving spiritual ideas. When the individual realizes that it is on spiritual ideas that he should depend, he loses his fear that weather or any other mortal supposition can interfere with his harmony and supply, and good results follow.

Business, in reality, is the activity which comes from God, divine Mind. It is therefore always the same, harmonious and perfect. It cannot be limited, obstructed, or interfered with in any way. The individual who understands and holds steadfastly to the true idea of business can prove that his human business can be good, regardless of weather or any other mortal belief. In speaking of immortal Mind, in whom "we live, and move, and have our being," Mrs. Eddy says on pages 82 and 83 of "Miscellaneous Writings," "This Mind, then, is not subject to growth, change, or diminution, but is the divine intelligence, or Principle, of all real being; holding man forever in the rhythmic round of unfolding bliss, as a living witness to and perpetual idea of inexhaustible good."

The spiritual, that is, the real man has no quality unlike God. He cannot become fearful; he cannot be impatient, resentful, unhappy, or irritable. He is always joyous and free. Nothing interferes with his harmony. Knowledge of this fact enables one to carry on serenely under all conditions. Mrs. Eddy writes (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 304): "Harmony is produced by its Principle, is controlled by it and abides with it. Divine Principle is the Life of man. Man's happiness is not, therefore, at the disposal of physical sense."

How wonderful it is to know that perfect health, perfect business, perfect supply, and perfect happiness are spiritual facts! Holding these facts steadfastly aloft in our thought, we shall prove that nothing can limit our supply, nothing can interfere with our business, nothing can keep us from expressing righteousness, health, and happiness. The great Wayshower said, "Your joy no man taketh from you" (John 16:22). Through the earnest study of Christian Science we learn how to prove that our health, supply, and business, as well as our joy and our purity, being spiritual, are inviolate. Neither wintry blast, summer heat, nor any other mortal sense of things can touch them.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French.]

L'Atmosphère

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

LA CHALEUR ou le froid excessifs paraissent souvent nuire au commerce. En outre on attribue quelquefois au temps les malaises ou les maux qui prétendent régner. On a coutume de dire aussi que le temps affecte l'humeur de certaines personnes. Si dans la croyance les conditions atmosphériques ont un tel pouvoir, nous ferons bien d'obtenir la véritable idée de l'atmosphère, pour que notre santé, nos affaires et notre humeur ne soient plus affectées par les fausses croyances au sujet du temps.

La Bible nous dit que nous avons en Dieu "la vie, le mouvement et l'être." Cèt exposé de l'existence spirituelle et vraie indique que nous vivons non dans la matière mais dans l'Esprit. Par conséquent la véritable atmosphère, au lieu d'être matérielle, est spirituelle. En réalité, nous ne demeurons pas dans le sens matériel des choses qui semble contribuer tantôt à notre bonheur, tantôt à notre infortune; au contraire, en tant qu'idées spirituelles de Dieu, nous vivons dans l'Esprit infini. Lorsque nous demeurons consciemment dans cette atmosphère véritable, nous sentons la présence perpétuelle du bien; alors nous savons que l'être réel est harmonieux, spirituel et plein de joie.

La Bible déclare que l'homme est créé à l'image, selon la ressemblance même de Dieu. La Science Chrétienne révèle ce fait: puisque Dieu est Esprit ou Entendement, l'homme se compose de qualités spirituelles—sagesse, pureté, et ainsi de suite. Or le temps n'affecte pas les qualités spirituelles. Sachant que la nature de l'homme est spirituelle, incorporelle, harmonieuse, immuable, le disciple peut surmonter la crainte des conditions atmosphériques.

Quelquefois les croyances de maladies qu'on attribuait au temps sont plutôt dues à l'irritabilité ou à telle autre condition mentale erronée. Lorsqu'il doit traiter une personne qui semble souffrir des effets du temps, le praticien de la Science Chrétienne constate parfois que le mal a pour origine l'inharmonie soit au foyer, soit dans les relations commerciales ou autres. Alors le praticien se met en devoir de prouver qu'il existe un seul Père-Mère Dieu, l'Amour divin; que tout ce que crée l'Amour agit conformément à Son dessein parfait; que le rapport unissant Dieu et Son idée, ou une idée spirituelle avec une autre, constitue la seule relation véritable; qu'en réalité l'homme est l'image de l'Amour, donc incapable soit de connaître soit d'exprimer l'irritation ou le désaccord. La réalisation de ces vérités fait comprendre au patient la nature de l'Amour, et cela le guérit.

Les périodes de chaleur ou de froid excessifs semblent parfois restreindre nos ressources. Mary Baker Eddy, Découvreuse et Fondatrice de la Science Chrétienne, écrit dans *Miscellaneous Writings* (p. 307): "Dieu vous donne Ses idées spirituelles, et celles-ci vous donnent à leur tour les ressources quotidiennes." Ni le temps ni aucune autre croyance erronée ne peuvent nous empêcher de recevoir les idées spirituelles. Quand le disciple voit clairement qu'il lui faut compter sur les idées spirituelles, il cesse d'avoir peur que le temps ou toute autre supposition matérielle nuisent à son harmonie et à ses ressources; et les résultats sont satisfaisants.

Les vraies affaires sont l'activité qui vient de Dieu, du divin Entendement. Elles sont donc toujours les mêmes, harmonieuses et parfaites. Elles ne sauraient être limitées, obstruées ou contrariées d'une manière quelconque. S'il comprend la véritable idée des affaires; s'il s'attache fermement à cette idée—le disciple est à même de prouver que ses occupations humaines sont profitables malgré les variations du temps ou toute autre croyance mortelle. Au sujet de l'Entendement immortel en qui nous avons "la vie, le mouvement et l'être," Mrs. Eddy déclare dans *Miscellaneous Writings*, aux pages 82 et 83: "Ainsi cet Entendement n'est point sujet à la croissance, au changement, à la réduction; c'est au contraire l'intelligence divine, ou le Principe, de tout être réel, qui maintient toujours l'homme dans le cercle rythmique de la félicité progressive, comme le témoin vivant et l'idée perpétuelle du bien inépuisable."

L'homme spirituel, autrement dit l'homme réel, ne possède aucune qualité dissemblable à Dieu. Il ne saurait éprouver de craintes; il ne peut être impatient, rancunier, malheureux ou irritable. Il est toujours joyeux et libre. Rien ne trouble l'harmonie dont il jouit. Ceux qui connaissent ce fait peuvent en toute circonstance poursuivre leur tâche avec sérénité. Dans *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Ecritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures*, p. 304, Mrs. Eddy a ce passage: "L'harmonie est produite par son Principe, est gouvernée par lui et demeure avec lui. Le Principe divin est la Vie de l'homme. Le bonheur de l'homme n'est donc pas à la merci du sens physique."

N'est-il pas merveilleux de savoir que la santé parfaite, les affaires parfaites, les ressources parfaites et le bonheur parfait sont des réalités spirituelles? Si nous ne cessons de tenir ces faits bien haut dans notre pensée, nous prouverons que rien ne peut limiter nos ressources, gêner nos occupations ou nous empêcher d'exprimer la justice, la santé, le bonheur. Le grand Conducteur a dit: "Personne ne vous ravira votre joie" (Jean 16:22). Par l'étude sérieuse de la Science Chrétienne, nous apprenons à prouver que non seulement notre joie et notre pureté, mais encore notre santé, nos occupations, nos ressources sont intactes, car elles sont spirituelles. Les rafales de l'hiver, les chaleurs de l'été, les diverses phases du sens mortel ne pourront jamais les atteindre.

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications de Science Chrétienne en français, écrire à La Société d'Edition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

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BOSTON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1936

Goddard Given More Cash For Rocket Tests

Stratosphere Flights by Small Craft Are Goal of Professor

Guggenheim Aids

Experimenter Aims to Send Recording Instruments 25 Miles Above Earth

WORCESTER, Mass., Oct. 3 (AP)—Controlled rockets darting 25 miles into space with meteorological recording instruments are the next year's goal of Prof. Robert H. Goddard, head of Clark University's physics department.

Dr. Wallace W. Atwood, president of the university, said today the third annual grant from the Guggenheim Foundation announced in New York would permit Professor Goddard to continue his New Mexico stratosphere experiments until next September.

Declaring completion of a phase of the experiments was in sight with the announcement of the grant, Dr. Atwood said Professor Goodard was engaged at present in perfecting devices to stabilize and control rockets during their flight.

Perfecting Control

Within another year, the Professor expected to have perfected both the propelling apparatus and the flight control equipment to permit the transport of recording instruments to a height of 25 miles.

From his student days at Worcester Polytechnic Institute, Professor Goddard has been interested in rockets. In 1907, when he was a junior at a technology school, he wrote an article on rockets, theorizing on the possible use of radium as a fuel.

Today he is still deeply interested in rockets after years of research. His experiments have been financed by Clark University, the Smithsonian Institute, and the Guggenheim Foundation, jointly, and more recently by the foundation alone. His studies have been closely followed by Col. Charles A. Lindbergh, a personal friend.

Experimented with Powder

From 1914 to 1929, Professor Goddard experimented with smokeless powder as a propellant for rockets. These experiments were carried on while he was a physics instructor at Clark, then as assistant professor and associate professor, and finally as head of the department.

Although he never has encouraged the imagination of writers, stories from time to time have connected him with possible flights to the moon and rocket transportation over great spaces in the United States.

Seeks Stratosphere Missile

While not belittling the ultimate possibilities of rockets in transportation, Professor Goddard steadfastly has explained his efforts were directed solely toward perfecting rocket propelling and stabilizing equipment that will carry a projectile farther into the stratosphere than man can ascend.

Working with him are A. W. Kisk and Charles W. Mansur of Worcester. The experiments have been conducted steadily since 1934.

'Curley' Rooster Refuses to Crow

They were laughing around Boston today at the story about the Curley rooster.

It seems that at Northampton yesterday they had a rooster-crowing contest as a part of the three counties fair.

Somebody facetiously dubbed their entry "James Michael Curley," another called theirs "John Haigis." Others followed suit, naming them after various prominent figures.

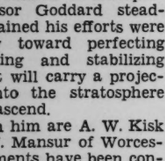
They put the roosters up on perches and gave them two hours in which to strut and crow. "Haigis" tied for first place. "He" crowed 35 times in the allotted period.

"Alf Landon" didn't do so well. He only lifted his head and opened his mouth 18 times in the two hours.

But "James Michael Curley" did worse. He never uttered a peep during the whole show.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report



Boston and Vicinity: Continued fair weather with slight temperature change tonight and Sunday; probably light frost in susceptible places back from the coast tonight; gentle variable winds mostly westerly to northerly.

Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island: Fair tonight and Sunday; little change in temperature; probably light frost in the interior tonight.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Fair and continued cool tonight and Sunday; probably heavy frost tonight.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate shifting winds becoming northwest Sunday; weather generally fair tonight and Sunday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	48	65	Minneapolis	36	66
Bermuda	78	86	New Orleans	68	82
Chicago	46	58	New York	52	70
Denver	50	76	Norfolk	66	68
Helena	44	66	Philadelphia	60	74
Jacksonville	74	86	St. Louis	54	68
Kansas City	52	72	San Francisco	54	60
Los Angeles	58	80	Washington	56	72
Miami	78	88			

A—8 a. m., E. S. T., Oct. 3
B—Maximum, Oct. 2.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 12:37 p. m.; height, 11.8 feet.
Sunday, 1:12 a. m.; height, 10.5 feet.
Sunday, 1:29 p. m.; height, 11.6 feet.

Light all vehicles at 5:32 p. m.

Doctor of Laws

© Russell, London

Lord Lothian

Who Was Made an Honorary Doctor of Laws by Bates College, Lewiston, Maine, and Spoke at a College Convocation

Dictatorial Ideas Test Democracy, Lothian Declares

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LEWISTON, Maine, Oct. 3—The greatest issue facing the world today is whether democracy can prevail against the attacks of communism, fascism and powerful dictator governments, said the Marquis of Lothian, in a convocation address at Bates College, here, last night. He was made an honorary Doctor of Laws by Bates College.

Lord Lothian, a former member of the British Government, and known as a writer and as secretary of the Rhodes Scholarship trust, reluctantly foresaw a "formidable explosion" among the intensely jealous, suspicious and rapidly arming nations of Europe, though he prayed that such an outcome might be avoided.

The League of Nations, he said, will survive as an instrument for better understanding among nations, although he expressed the view that it had failed in its attempt to insure universal security and in its efforts to halt war and aggression.

The whole answer to the problem of government among nations lies in the hands of the young people, said Lord Lothian, adding that youth must destroy war before war destroys youth. For an ideal, the speaker reminded his audience of the conclusions of Cecil Rhodes, founder of the Rhodes scholarships, that high esteem attaches to a career dedicated to the cause of good government and a life devoted to the advancement of common good.

Lord Lothian discussed the need for an adjustment in the economic situation which would afford employment for all and "a rather better distribution of the good things of the world."

Second Japanese Art Show, Oct. 6

On Tuesday, Oct. 6, a major change in the installation of the art treasures from Japan now on loan exhibition at the Museum of Fine Arts will take place. Nearly all the objects now on view will be taken down, and others exhibited in their stead. In deference to the desires of the lenders some changes in the display have been made at intervals, since many of the more delicate paintings and precious scrolls could not be exposed to the light for more than a short period. As so generous a loan has been made, it has been possible to reserve for the second large group treasures of as fine a quality as those already shown.

Boston Airport Considered by Germans; Amoskeag Attorney Invited to File Reply

Boston Today

German Airline Considers Boston

Indication that Boston might be seriously considered by the Germans as a terminal for their projected trans-Atlantic airline became known today when Richard Parkhurst, vice-chairman of the Boston Port Authority announced that the two German flying boats, Aeolus and Zephir, now in New York, would pay Boston a visit next Saturday. The boats will stay all day at Boston on this experimental trip to survey the facilities at Boston for handling large flying boats.

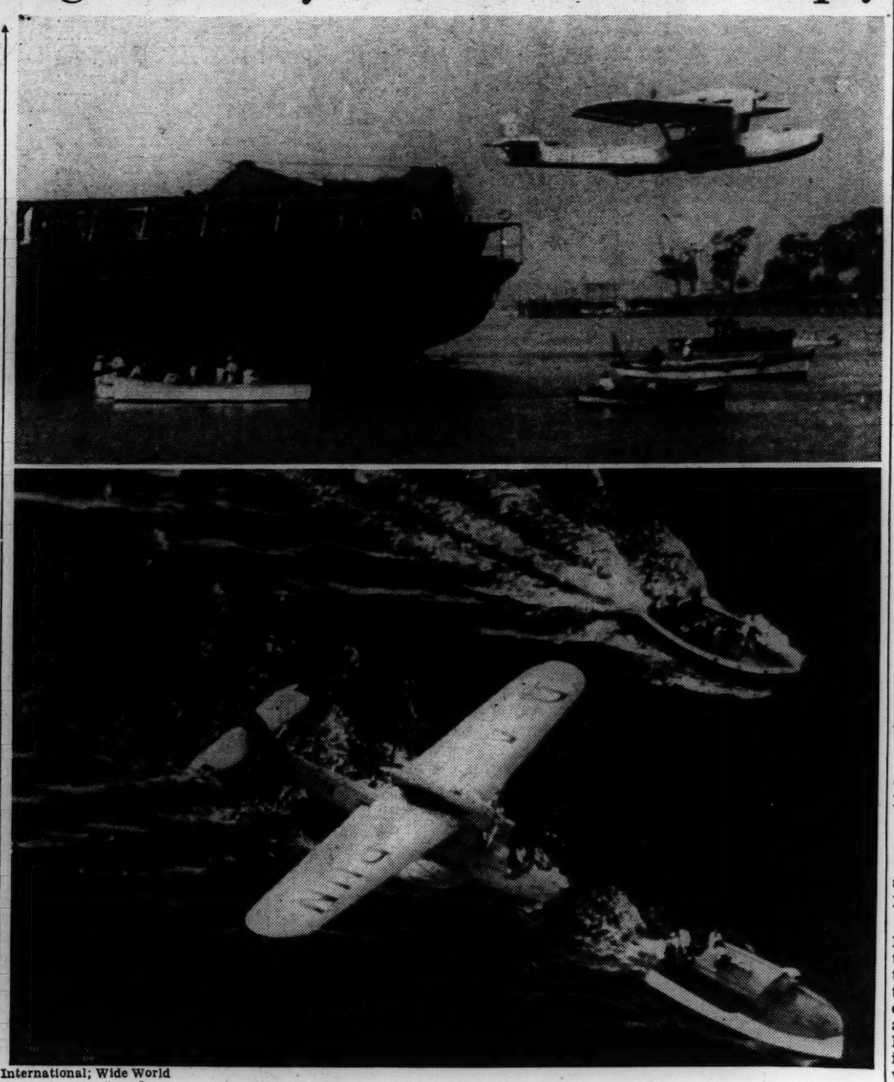
The Aeolus and Zephir have flown from Germany to the Azores to New York and are now heading up the Atlantic coast to Halifax, Nova Scotia. They will then head back to the Azores and home. Definite announcement was made today that the Deutsche Luft-hansa, German air company operating these two flying boats, will inaugurate trans-Atlantic air service shortly.

Under the enlarged airport scheme for Boston visualized by the Massachusetts Committee on Aeronautics an anchorage basin sufficient to accommodate large flying boats is contemplated as part of the airport development. The two German flying boats each measure 63 feet in length, have a wingspread of 78 feet and weight 10 tons. They are smaller than the "Clipper" flying boats of Pan American Airways which are shortly to start commercial flights across the Pacific ocean to Manila. The "Clippers" weigh 25 tons. The German boats could easily be handled in Boston.

The Germans are known to contemplate flying only air mail and express across the North Atlantic at first as they now do across the South Atlantic between Africa and South America. Later when they have built larger boats they will begin flying passengers.

Aviation observers see in these movements by the Germans attempts to establish flights on a direct course across the Atlantic. The British-American agreement has succeeded in practically controlling the North Atlantic route, which is the shortest.

Somewhat the same situation arose last year, when trans-oceanic cables were brought to the Massachusetts coast from France and additional transatlantic telephone circuits were set up between the United States and France in order to break the hold which Britain had upon transatlantic communication facilities.



International; Wide World

One of the Two German Flying Boats That Will Inspect Boston Airport
Upper—The Zephir Being Catapulted From the Ship Schwabenland
Lower—The Zephir in the Water at Port Washington Airport, as Seen From the Air

Borre Answers Amoskeag Charges

Quick to answer the charges of Andrew Marshall, attorney for the Amoskeag Company, that officials of the firm were not allowed to present to the Sabath Congressional committee, a full and true picture of the financial story that preceded closing of the great mills Major Peter C. Borre, New England counsel for the committee, today expressed his willingness to let counsel for the company file a brief explaining their side.

Mr. Marshall scored the committee this morning for allowing themselves to be presented with a recommendation from their own investigators that charged criminal neglect on the part of the company's officers without letting those officers be heard.

Major Borre pointed out that Representative Adolph J. Sabath, chairman of the committee, had offered to let Mr. Marshall cross-examine witnesses and testify himself if he so desired. This offer was spurned, Major Borre declared.

Major Borre also commented today upon the alleged effect that the NRA had on Amoskeag. He noted that since 1925 the firm had made a profit only two years, once in 1929 and again in 1933. This last year was the one in which the NRA was effective, he said.

Truck Drivers Worked Too Long

For requiring its drivers to remain on the job more than 12 hours at a stretch the Becker Transportation Company, Inc. of Cambridge had the suspension for two weeks of its contract carrier permit upheld today by the State Public Utilities Commission. The suspension begins on Oct. 15. In deciding against the Becker firm, the commission charged a "flagrant disregard of the labor provisions of the Commercial Motor Vehicle Acts."

The trucking firm had appealed the suspension previously ruled by the State Director of Commercial Motor Vehicles. In its decision to uphold the state director, the Public Utilities Commission pointed to the fact that between April 25 and 28, on 13 separate occasions, drivers were on duty for more than 12 hours. Testimony of three former employees showed that this was a permanent practice. One driver said that between April 6 and May 11, he worked more than 12 hours a day on 21 days and that during a single week he had been in his cab for 105 hours.

Bigney Files Ballot Petition

While "copy" for the ballot containing his name is actually in the hands of the printer and the Secretary of State's office has set tonight as the absolute deadline for changes, Robert E. Bigney, independent candidate for the Governor's Council in the 4th Councilor district today presented a petition for a writ of mandamus in the State Supreme Court to prevent the Ballot Law commission from hearing a protest on signatures on his papers because of improper notice.

Mr. Bigney's petition was received by Judge Charles H. Donahue.

Mr. Bigney told the court that the final decree of Judge Stanley Qua, handed down Wednesday, stated that he was entitled to a full hearing with sufficient notice if the Ballot Law commission were to inquire into the authenticity of the disputed signatures.

Mr. Bigney declared the notice given him was insufficient. He said he received a note which had been slipped under the door of his dwelling last Friday morning. The note requested his appearance before the commission at 2 o'clock that same day. Mr. Bigney contended that he did not have time to prepare his defense.

Thomas P. Glynn, chairman of the Ballot Law commission, testified that he had sent the notice to Mr. Bigney on Thursday by messenger.

Paul D. Howard of Newton, deputy secretary of state, testified that tonight is the latest possible time that changes can be made in the ballot, according to a ruling by the Secretary of State.

Two-Liners Sail From Boston

Four deep-water passenger liners move in and out of Boston harbor over the week end.

First of the marine parade is the Anchor liner Caledonia, sailing from East Boston at 3 p. m. today for Belfast and Glasgow, with 132 passengers embarking here. At 9 p. m. tonight the Cunard White Star liner Samaria backs into the stream and heads eastward for Greenock, Belfast and Liverpool with 223 passengers.

Two others, bringing home late summer vacationists from the British Isles, were due tomorrow, but westerly gales and rough seas have been encountered all the way across the Atlantic. Radio contact today shows both vessels will arrive Monday. The Cunard White Star liner Scythia, from Liverpool, Belfast and Greenock, is to dock at 4 p. m., and the United States Lines steamer American Shipper, from Manchester, Liverpool and Belfast, at 8 p. m. Aboard the Scythia are 295 passengers for Boston. The American Shipper is bring 70, of whom 14 disembark at Boston.

ReardonCompletes School Changes

Commissioner of Education James G. Reardon finished his clean sweep of replacing persons appointed previous to his incumbency in the division of elementary and secondary education, today, by naming as supervisor of safety education Mrs. Ina Curley (not related to the Governor). Mrs. Curley has been principal of the Allen junior high school of East Bridgewater for several years.

The new appointee succeeds Miss Idea Scheib, who was relieved of her duties when her term expired last Saturday. Commissioner Reardon has now replaced all six members of the elementary and secondary education division.

Lake, Facing Foreclosure, Asks Right To Speed Salvage of Frigate Gold

NEW YORK, Oct. 3 (AP)—Faced with a foreclosure proceeding on property he owns in Connecticut, Simon Lake last night asked permission to speed up his salvaging of a sunken treasure ship in the East river.

The submarine inventor, assembling equipment to explore what he believes is the submerged hulk of the British frigate Hussar, ruefully admitted that he had fallen behind on his taxes in Stratford, Conn., but explained:

"The trouble is I have been putting all the money I could get hold of into this salvage project."

He expressed hope he would find the $4,800,000 in gold and silver reputed to have been aboard the Hussar when she foundered in the treacherous waters of Hell Gate during the Revolutionary War.

In order to expedite the salvage operations, Mr. Lake said he had asked the Treasury Department in Washington for permission to blast his way into the silt-covered hulk.

"If they will let me blow the decks off, the job can be done very quickly," he said.

Frigate for World Fair

Under his arrangement with the Treasury Department, the Lake Submarine Salvage Corporation, which is financing the project, will be permitted to retain 90 per cent of all specie recovered. Mr. Lake has a profit-sharing contract with the corporation.

The only objection to blasting, he said, is that it would destroy the ship's value as an historical relic. It had been proposed to raise it intact and exhibit it at the New York World's Fair in 1939.

To do this, however, would entail months of labor pumping the hulk free of silt.

Mr. Lake implied he did not consider it quite the sporting thing to do when the Town of Stratford started court action to recover a $4000 tax bill for the years 1922-1936.

"I have paid out more than $50,000,000 for labor in that vicinity," he said, "and I am hoping to get another business started up there soon."

During the World War the pay roll at his Connecticut shipyard approximated $5,000,000, he said.

He described the property involved in the foreclosure proceedng as consisting of a house and several vacant lots which he had purchased as an investment.

He hopes to start operations in the East River within the next two weeks and continue all winter if necessary.

What—When—Where

In and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

SHUBERT—"First Lady," starring Jane Cowl, by Katharine Dayton and George S. Kaufman. Presented by Sam H. Harris. 8:20.

REPERTORY—"Class of '29," presented by the WPA. 8:30.

Movies

MODERN—"Stage Struck," starring Dick Powell and Joan Blondell. 10:48 a. m., 1:50, 5:05, 8:20. Also "China Clipper," with Pat O'Brien. 9:20 a. m., 12:25, 3:28, 6:40, 9:55.

TREMONT—"Naughty Marietta," with Jeanette MacDonald and Nelson Eddy. 10 a. m., 12:45, 3:45, 6:50, 9:55. "Three Live Ghosts," featuring Richard Arlen. 9, 11:40 a. m., 2:25, 5:30, 8:35.

COOLIDGE CORNER—"Charlie Chan at the Race Track." 2, 5:05, 8:10. Also "The Road to Glory," with Fredric March, Warner Baxter and Lionel Barrymore. 3:20, 6:30, 9:40.

UPTOWN—"Mary of Scotland," featuring Katharine Hepburn and Fredric March. 2:25, 5:58, 9:28. Also "Easy Money," with Onslow Stevens and Kay Linaker. 1, 4:30, 8.

BOSTON—"Star for a Night," with Claire Trevor, Jane Darwell, Arline Judge and Evelyn Venable. 10:50 a. m., 1:50, 4:50, 7:50, 10:35. Stage: "Follow the Stars," revue, Joan Marsh, also Vic Oliver.

PARAMOUNT AND FENWAY—"A Midsummer Night's Dream," with James Cagney, Joe E. Brown, Dick Powell, Jean Muir and others. Fenway: 11:50 a. m., 3:10, 6:30, 9:55. Paramount: 10:45 a. m., 2:10, 5:50, 9:30. Also "A Son Comes Home," featuring Mary Boland. Fenway: 1:55, 5:15, 8:35. Paramount: 9:25 a. m., 12:50, 4:25, 8:05.

COLONIAL—"Romeo and Juliet," starring Norma Shearer and Leslie Howard. 2:15 and 8:15 daily.

METROPOLITAN—"Wives Never Know," featuring Charles Ruggles and Mary Boland. 11:20 a. m., 2, 4:45, 7:35, 10:20. Stage: Al Donahue and his orchestra with the "Rainbow Room Frolics."

MEMORIAL — "My Man Godfrey," with William Powell and Carole Lombard. 10:33 a. m., 12:45, 2:59, 5:12, 7:25, 9:38.

Radio Programs
On Page 10

EXETER—Walter Abel and Edith Atwater in "We Went to College." 2, 4:55, 7:54. Also "Suzy," with Jean Harlow and Franchot Tone. 3:10, 6:05, 9.

STATE AND ORPHEUM — "The Great Ziegfeld," with William Powell, Myrna Loy and Luise Rainer. Orpheum: 8 a. m. Both theaters: 11 a. m., 2:15, 5:35, 9.

FINE ARTS—"Nine Days a Queen," with Cedric Hardwicke and Nova Pilbeam. 1:55, 3:50, 5:45, 7:40, 9:35.

UNIVERSITY — "Girls' Dormitory," with Simone Simon. 3:30, 6:35, 9:40. Also "And So They Were Married," featuring Mary Astor. 1:55, 5, 8:05.

SOUTH STATION THEATER — Major Bowes, "Shooting the Record Breakers," "Little Miss Nobody," "For Sport Sake," and other shorts.

Tomorrow

FIELD AND FOREST CLUB — Rambler meeting at 259 West Emerson Street, Melrose. Also motorcade from Reading Square at 10 a. m.

APPALACHIAN MOUNTAIN CLUB—Rock climbing expedition to Hardwick Quarries, Quincy. Meet at West Quincy Station at 10:30.

Greenwood Explains; Curley Just Smiles

GOVERNOR CURLEY only laughed today and said he had no comment to make upon the statement of Mayor Robert E. Greenwood of Fitchburg that he withdrew from the Senatorial race to assist the candidacy of Henry Cabot Lodge Jr.

It was remembered that the Governor predicted Mr. Greenwood would poll between 100,000 and 125,000 votes in the primaries. This proved accurate, Mr. Greenwood polling 104,000.

After Mr. Greenwood withdrew the Governor forecast his own plurality in the November election at 200,000 votes.

Labor Convention To Debate Course In R. I. Politics

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 3—Labor problems will take a back seat for politics when the 30th annual convention of the Rhode Island branch of the American Federation of Labor opens here this afternoon.

This was apparent to observers familiar with the labor-political picture of the State as delegates assembled for the two-day session and then split into four political groups.

One group desires to have the convention endorse the present Democratic administration.

Another seeks support for City Auditor Thomas P. McCoy of Pawtucket, a former street car man and member of that union, who is Democratic nominee for Governor.

The third group backs the Labor Party, and the fourth, a group of the most influential leaders, is attempting to win support to have the delegates continue the old policy of nonpartisanship. This last would avoid a split which would not only hinder the labor unions politically in November but would interfere with their strength in labor activities.

Today's situation had its genesis in the action of the State Branch executive council recently when President William L. Connolly was successful in having the board go on record as supporting McCoy. This resulted in a storm of protest and Providence Central Federated Union will offer a resolution nullifying this action of the executive board.

The fight for the adoption of the resolution will be led by President Joseph T. Cahir of the Central Federated Union and Executive Board Member Arthur H. Devine. Both hold State positions which they were given by the Democratic State organization favoring Governor Theodore Francis Green and opposing McCoy.

Mr. Connolly will be supported by the delegates from the Pawtucket unions, with the exception of the United Textile Workers of America, whose spokesman will in all probability be John H. Powers, who also holds the State appointee position as a member of the Unemployment Insurance commission.

New Deal Favors Child Help Plans In Massachusetts

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3—The Social Security Board has just announced approval of the Massachusetts state plan for aid to dependent children, bringing to 26 the states which now have co-operative federal-state plans of this type under the Social Security Act. Under the plan, states may establish programs for giving regular allowance to children who have been deprived of the support of the natural breadwinner of their family, and the Federal Government will pay approxi-

(Continued on Page 11, Column 2)

Attack on Banker Haigis Held Boomerang for Hurley

Up and Down Beacon Hill

When Charles F. Hurley, Democratic gubernatorial nominee, opened political fire upon John W. Haigis, his Republican opponent, because of his service as president of the Franklin County Trust Company, he made the possible mistake of attacking a New England tradition.

That tradition, a product of New England conservatism and shrewdness, provides that a town's best citizens shall serve as officials in the local bank. This policy developed partly as a method whereby the savings of the community might be doubly insured, being under the protection of the foremost business men and most respected persons in the community.

Town Legislature

As a result of this practice, a bank board of directors in many instances presents the appearance of a minor town legislature dedicated to the economic and financial needs of the community.

Of course, the collapse of many banks throughout the country, indictment of many prominent bankers for alleged frauds and disclosure of illegal practices by some bankers have shaken public confidence somewhat. Furthermore, the reactionary stands of many of these officials have turned the man in the street against them.

Yet, for the most part, this lack of confidence has concerned big city financial institutions, which by their very nature are far removed from the personal contact which is part and parcel of the smaller institutions.

Still Retain Position

In the case of the latter, despite anything Mr. Hurley may use in political harangue, local banking officials are still regarded as highly-respectable citizens. It is the New England tradition.

Of course, Mr. Hurley, by calling his antagonist "Banker Haigis" and "my banker opponent," is endeavoring to bring down upon Mr. Haigis' head the wrath of those persons who during the past few years have lost their funds in closed banks, lost their homes through mortgage foreclosures.

But those who remember that New England small town banking, proved fundamentally sound during the depression stresses, has been developed around such men as Mr. Haigis will decide the election upon some other grounds than the argument that Mr. Haigis is a banker.

Furthermore, in the light of New England small town tradition, Mr. Hurley, by his denunciation of Mr. Haigis as a banker, actually may be heaping praise unwittingly upon his opponent's head.

The only legitimate course Mr. Hurley can pursue against Mr. Haigis is to attack the latter's record as a legislator and a state treasurer. Another point to consider is Mr. Hurley's exposé of Nominee Haigis' labor record, which has not been altogether accurate.

Like many other legislators, Mr. Haigis has several so-called "black marks" on his labor slate, but he is far from the reactionary Mr. Hurley pictures him. It may be truthfully said that Mr. Haigis is one of the more liberal Republicans. And he counts among his many friends numerous labor officials. At any rate he is not considered an enemy of labor.

Lacks Labor Record

Mr. Hurley, on the other hand, having not served as a legislator, has no concrete labor record upon which to judge him. For that matter, in the more or less figurehead position of state treasurer, Mr. Hurley presents no record which can be praised or condemned. But his administrative ability is considered highly.

The more thoughtful voter undoubtedly wishes politicians would talk on issues and avoid personalities. Certainly one of the more unfortunate incidents in the present campaign is that the splendid tradition of New England small town banking should be employed by Mr. Hurley as a missile to hurl at Mr. Haigis. This type of electioneering is to be deplored.

Should Discuss Problems

Should the candidates wish to serve the voters well, they should present now their own programs for solving some of the major governmental problems which will face the winner during 1937 and 1938. Such a campaign would make the voter's decision on Nov. 3 much easier.

The problems are many. Not the least of them is the necessity of governmental economy without major curtailment in public service. Extension of real civil service is another, while elimination of graft is an important third. Let the candidates talk on those and kindred subjects and the campaign would be constructive rather than destructive.

Edgar M. Mills

Greenwood Cut Ticket, He Says To Beat Curley

Explains His Name on Ballot Would Help Elect Rival

Denies Deal Made

Asserts He Is No More Reconciled to Curley Than Before

FITCHBURG, Mass., Oct. 3 (AP)—Mayor Robert E. Greenwood (D.) recently resigned independent candidate for United States Senate, said today he quit the race because he believed his presence on the ticket would assist rather than hurt Gov. James M. Curley, Democratic nominee for the office.

In a lengthy statement, indicating he did not desire to harm the chances of other Democratic candidates from President Roosevelt down, the son-in-law of Senator Marcus A. Coolidge made it clear his differences with Curley had not been smoothed over.

Giving seven reasons for his withdrawal, Greenwood said he believed:

His presence would assist Curley more than it would hurt him through splitting the opposition vote; that he could not win the election; that his presence on the ticket would "very materially affect the chances of the other Democratic candidates"; that he could not bear the financial burden, and that his actions in the primary had been sufficient for one individual.

Polled Considerable Vote

Greenwood polled more than 100,000 votes in the Democratic primary against Curley, whom he had announced he intended to drive from public office.

Curley will be opposed in the election by Henry Cabot Lodge Jr., (R.) and Thomas C. O'Brien, running under the Union party label.

The Mayor said further:

"There was absolutely nothing I could do that would be of any practical value to accomplish my objective, and from this point forward others will have to pick up where I leave off.

"I felt that while my original intention of retiring Curley at the primaries had not been accomplished, my actions have brought home to a large number of Democrats the realization that Curley had consistently misrepresented them and my candidacy had served as a means of crystallizing that sentiment.

Does Not Change Attitude

"I felt that my withdrawal would tend to unify rather than divide opposition to him. My withdrawal does not in any way change my attitude. The burden of carrying Curley on the ticket is enough of a handicap to the other candidates without adding to the burden by running independently."

Greenwood said he was fully aware his withdrawal would be misconstrued by many people and that news stories and rumors connecting his withdrawal and the appointment of his brother-in-law, Harry Woodring, as Secretary of War, would be taken as fact.

"This risk I was willing to take," he continued, "because of the conviction that future events would demonstrate beyond question that my course was the proper one."

Williams to Observe Hopkins' Centenary In Four-Day Program

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Oct. 3 (AP)—This quiet Berkshire community was busy today with preparations for the arrival of eminent American scholars and Williams College alumni next week to celebrate the centenary of Mark Hopkins' induction as president of Williams.

The committee has drawn up a four-day program, beginning Oct. 9, which will emphasize Williams' development. The highlight will be the appearance of six presidents of American colleges and universities at the centenary luncheon, Oct. 12.

Guests will include: James Rowland Angell, president of Yale; Lotus Delta Coffman, president of the University of Minnesota; Karl Taylor Compton, president of Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Livingston Farrand, president of Cornell; Frederick C. Ferry, Williams '91, president of Hamilton College, and Mildred Helen McAfee, newly elected president of Wellesley.

Addresses will be given by the Rev. Harry Emerson Fosdick, New York; James R. Garfield and Newton D. Baker, both of Cleveland, and John C. Jay '01, president of the Williams College Society of Alumni.

Tyler Dennett, president of the college, will confer honorary degrees.

Jobs for 65 P. C. Of Normal Graduates

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Oct. 3—In the 1936 graduating classes from the state's two normal schools, Plymouth and Keene, 185 students were graduated. And of this number 121, or 65 per cent, have received employment, according to James N. Pringle, New Hampshire commissioner of education.

From the various departments of the schools those who took the three-year course in elementary teaching faired the best. Seventy-nine of the 88 graduates from this course have obtained employment whereas only 14 of the 51 who took the three-year course for special teachers in junior high schools were placed in regular positions.

N. H. Republicans Propose 48 Hour Week for State

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Oct. 3—Among other planks in its platform, the Republican party of New Hampshire has adopted one favoring the enactment of a 48-hour week in the Granite State.

"In continuance of our liberal policy in this field," the plank reads, "recognizing the tendency toward shorter working hours, we pledge ourselves to the enactment of a 48-hour week law for women and minors in industry."

In addition, the platform calls for endorsement of the merit system in public employment; strengthening and co-ordinating state agencies; soil conservation; relief of taxation burden; establishment of juvenile and domestic relations court; and flood control.

Furthermore, the platform urges the Federal Government to repeal the one-cent Federal gasoline tax and pledges that current expenses will be met out of current revenues.

In convention the New Hampshire Republicans approved the national platform of their party and endorsed national candidates Landon and Knox.

"We look upon the American Constitution as the safeguard of the people's liberty, and we demand that such modifications of it as changed conditions may require be made by the method therein provided and not by legislative evasion or executive fiat," they wrote into their platform.

Planks were devoted to the two much discussed national issues, relief and social security.

On relief that party favored local administration with federal contributions taking the form of direct grants. Regarding social security the platform says "we promised a program of unemployment compensation and old age assistance. Legislation was enacted under Republican administrations and in time to become operative when the federal law went into effect. We propose to maintain New Hampshire in a position of leadership in this field."

Colonel Knox Gets In Ahead of Reception

WORCESTER, Mass., Oct. 3 (AP)—Col. Frank Knox, Republican vice-presidential nominee, was an hour early here this morning and as a result received no reception from Republican officials. Scheduled to arrive in Worcester at 8:40 o'clock, he reached here, by train, at 7:45. The reception committee was not on hand and Colonel Knox stepped into a waiting automobile and was driven to Manchester, N. H.

Eight Races Represented in One Musical Group

Orchestra of All Nations, Denison House, Boston

Musicians of eight nationalities and three colors responded when the call went out for the formation of an orchestra in the South Cove section of Boston recently. Syrian, Irish, Greek, Chinese, Italian, Jewish, Negro and American stock go to make up what has been appropriately named "The Orchestra of All Nations." The two Negro members of the orchestra had not arrived for rehearsal when this picture was taken.

Frederick E. Delzell, director of the group, has started rehearsing the national anthem of each of the peoples represented in the orchestra, which is sponsored by the Adult Recreation Project of the WPA.

Altrusa Women Gather to Advise Youth in Careers

Women specialists in various professions from Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Bridgeport, Providence and Portland, members of the first district of the International Altrusa Club, an organization of business and professional women similar to Rotary, opened their seventh annual convention this morning in the Hotel Vendome. An outline of vocational policies for youth was prominent in the agenda for a two-day session.

After registration, which began at 9 o'clock, business matters occupied the conference, until time appointed for a tour, which included a visit to the building of The Christian Science Publishing Society, with a view of the Mapparium.

At luncheon, George Norton Northrup, head of Roxbury Latin School, was scheduled to speak on "Turning the Corner."

Tenth Anniversary

Miss Marion Gordon, president of the Boston club, will be hostess to the visiting delegates, and to mark the tenth anniversary of the club, the program committee, headed by Miss Teresa S. Fitzpatrick, has arranged a program keyed to vocational guidance and service.

In addition to the election of officers, the early afternoon was given over to a panel discussion, led by Miss Laurice T. Moreland on "What Youth Brings to Business." Subdivisions of this topic were handled as follows: "Imagination," Mrs. Hohnson O'Connor; "Today's Education," Mrs. Gladys Beckett Jones; "Today's Viewpoint on Social, Moral and Religious Aspects of Living," the Rev. Hilda L. Ives; "What Youth Lacks," Miss Margaret Parke.

"What Business Offers to Youth" was defined as "Guidance," Miss Catherine Daley of Bridgeport; "Opportunity," Mrs. Francis Keegan Marquis; "Pattern of Living and Adjustments," Ruth W. Fisher, Providence. "What Experience Lacks," was outlined by Miss Fannie Strout.

By special arrangement with the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, the delegates will enjoy a private showing of the current Japanese exhibit.

Speakers at the dinner this evening will be Mrs. Chase Going Woodhouse, president of International Altrusa, who is in charge of the Institute of Professional Relations at Connecticut College, New London, and Miss Margaret Dana, merchandising counsel, of Yonkers, N. Y., who will talk on "Keeping Business at Home." Miss Laura Dalzell will give a program of classic dances.

The delegates will be guests at a hunt breakfast tomorrow at the home of Miss Corinne Loomis in Duxbury.

Business Girls' Guide

Mrs. Chase Going Woodhouse
President, International Altrusa Club

Rhode Island Fills Unemployment Post

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 3 (AP)—Clemens J. France, manager of the industrial division of the Chamber of Commerce here, and known throughout the country for work in civic development, was named by Governor Green today to be chairman of the State Unemployment commission. He succeeds Prof. George E. Bigge of Brown University, resigned.

Mr. France is a native of Baltimore, and is a brother of former United States Senator France of Maryland. He served in the World War as a chemical warfare captain; was once manager of the port of Seattle, and was for two years chairman of a commission which administered funds raised for relief of Irish people during the Black and Tan rebellion.

Farm Products Increase

Receipts from the sale of principal farm products in Kentucky during June, 1936, totaled $1,100,000 against $985,000 for the same month last year.

What's Going On In the Arts

Two City Clubs

AT THE Boston City Club, Ashburton Place entrance, there is on exhibition a selection of drawings and aquarelles by Arthur C. Sprague. The pictures represent the hobby of a man who is by profession an architect. The water colors are pleasant sketches of countryside or shore seen in summer sunshine or blanketed with snow. They are painted with a light touch and tender sentiment. They disclose the resful aspect of painting. Viewed as hobby pictures, Mr. Sprague's water colors are enjoyable. His pencil and pen-and-ink drawings display more concentrated and practiced effort, and he gives us the benefit of seeing leaves from a sketchbook, so that we spectators may, as it were, glance over his shoulder while he is at the job.

Sculptures and paintings by members of the Women's City Club are shown at 40 Beacon Street. Included are water colors and oils which treat landscape and still-life. Some are aptly painted.

There are still-life subjects done by Lillian E. Johnson, who appreciates the need of modifying the subject of her choice when converting it into a picture. Her flowers are some ornamental, some illustrative. Clyde Stafford's "Sunny Solitude" is one of the most attractive displays. Other exhibits are to be seen by Frances Hayward, Margaret Bush, Susan Hildreth, E. N. Chadwick. Some animal sculptures, feelingly executed by Esther Jackson, enliven the display.

Exhibitors would benefit by improved lighting in this improvised gallery.

D. A.

The Dance—General Prospect

AT THE Boston Public Library on Oct. 15, a group of Hawaiian dances will be presented, and interpreted in English by Dorothy Kaholmoana Campbell, in conjunction with an illustrated lecture on Hawaii by Walter W. Allerton.

Sarita, interpreter of Spanish and South American dances, who appeared in Boston and New York last season, will give a program in Jordan Hall, in aid of the Beneficent Society of the New England Conservatory of Music, on Nov. 17.

Angna Enters opened an extensive transcontinental and Canadian tour at the Biltmore Theater, Los Angeles, on Oct. 8. Before returning East for a New York engagement at the end of November, she will present her "compositions in dance form" in Oklahoma, Texas, Colorado, Illinois, South Carolina, Pennsylvania and Rhode Island. After her New England season, she will tour Canada. Miss Enters had a taste of the Spanish revolution while she was abroad this summer, which she describes in the September issue of New Theater.

Miriam Marmein will open her new season in Providence, R. I., on Oct. 11 and appear in Lowell, Mass., on Oct. 19, in solo programs featuring her mono-pantomimic romance, "Career." Miss Marmein is rehearsing a company of mimes and dancers in two long drama dances for presentation in New York in November. One is an Italian comic pantomime in four scenes, with music by Mozart. The other is a tragic poetic drama dance, also in four scenes, to music by Ravel.

M. L.

"Wives Never Know"

CHARLES RUGGLES and Mary Boland are starred in the new picture at the Metropolitan Theater, "Wives Never Know." This is an unpalatable opus in which Mr. Ruggles allows himself to be persuaded by an "advanced" author (Adolphe Menjou) that his marriage can never be really happy until he has had an affair with another woman. In the end Mr. Ruggles tricks Mr. Menjou into marrying the other woman (Vivienne Osborne).

The stage show presents a diverting series of acts built around Al Donahue and his orchestra, recently of Radio City's Rainbow Room. Dick Merrill, who answers interestingly the questions of Roland Winters about his recent shuttle over the Atlantic with Harry Richman, is headlined with Mr. Donahue. There are several entertaining song and dance acts, and Bobby Gilbert does things with a violin.

N. H. Gas Stations Paid $3,663,400 for Taxes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Oct. 3—Filling stations in New Hampshire took in $8,454,000 last year, of which $3,663,400, or 43.3 per cent, was paid out in State and Federal gas and oil taxes, according to the New Hampshire Petroleum Industries committee.

Of the more than $3,000,000 collected in taxes, $2,868,000 went to the State and $795,400 went to the Federal Government as its gasoline and lubricating oil tax. Of the balance over petroleum taxes $691,000 was paid out in wages to the more than 1600 people working in the stations and, of course, there were real estate taxes and income taxes in addition.

More Water for Adelaide

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ADELAIDE S. Aust.—The reservoir at Mount Bold in the Mount Lofty ranges, to hold 6,500,000,000 gallons, will be competed in March, and experts estimate that the needs of the metropolitan area for many years will then be assured. The total capacity of all the reservoirs will be 23,421,488,000 gallons. The metropolitan supply will amount to 14,273,589,000 gallons.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

(Features Appear in Blackface)

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Notre Dame-Carnegie game.	'The Monitor Views the News'	Recorded program	Sports and recordings
5:15	Notre-Dame Carnegie game..	"Timothy Makepeace": sketch	"Stuffed Flat Scheme"	News period
5:30	Network program	Alma Schirmer, pianist	Kaltenmyer's Kindergarten:	Sports and recordings
5:45	Eddy Duchin's Orchestra	Ruth and Ross, songs	children's program	Sports and recordings
6:00	News; sports review	News; Evening Journal	Yankee News Service	Sports and recordings
6:15	"News of Youth"	Women's golf summary	Casey's football scores	Sports and recordings
6:30	Dooley's Football Roundup..	News; music; sports briefs	Frankie Ward's Orchestra	Sports and recordings
6:45	Dinner Time Revue	O'Leary's Irish Minstrels	Studio speaker	Bill Farren, sports
7:00	Rubinoff; Jan Peerce	"Message of Israel": speak-	Talk, "Red" Grange	Colonial News Service
7:15	Sportcast, Ted Husing	er and music	Heinie and his Grenadiers	Lew Conrad's Orchestra
7:30	Bruna Castagna, contralto;	J l m McWilliams and his	Heinie and his Grenadiers	"Alt Wien"; music of old
7:45	concert orchestra	Question Box period	Bob Hackett's Community	Vienna; orchestra
8:00	"Salute" program	Political address, Col. Henry	Swing; popular music	Address, Rev. Charles E.
8:15	Musicale	Breckenridge	Hildegarde; orchestra	Coughlin
8:30	Football Revue; Ed Thorger-	Meredith Willson's Orchestra;	Address, Senator Arthur H.	Herbert Marsh's Orchestra
8:45	son; Kay Kyser's Orchestra	vocal soloists	Vandenberg, Michigan	"Musical Tour": recording
9:00	Floyd Gibbons, comment;	National Barn Dance: Henry	"Snow Village" sketch: "Lew	Benay Venuta; orchestra
9:15	Vincent Lopez's Orchestra	Burr; vocal trios: Hoosier	Comes to Town"	Benay Venuta; orchestra
9:30	World Theater of the Air:	Hot Shots; soloists; Uncle	"Chateau"; Victor Young's	Great Lakes Band concert
9:45	sketches; variety	Ezra; Maple City Four	Orchestra; Smith Ballew;	Great Lakes Band concert
10:00	"Your Hit Parade"; Harry	"Nickelodeon"; comedy, songs	Edward Everett Horton; Bob	Lew Conrad's Orchestra
10:15	Salter's Orchestra; Norse-	and melodrama; Sylvia Clark	and Emil Meusel	Kay Kyser's Orchestra
10:30	men Quartet; male trio;	Jacques Fray's Orchestra	Address, Senator Robert F.	Jack Eaves's Orchestra
10:45	Edith Dick; Buddy Clark..	Jacques Fray's Orchestra	Wagner, New York	Freddie Martin's Orchestra
11:00	Rideout's forecasts; news	News; studio reports	Yankee News Service	Hudson-De Lange Orchestra
11:15	Tommy Dorsey's Orchestra	Riley and Farley's Orchestra	Frankie Ward's Orchestra	Vincent Travers's Orchestra
11:30	Ben Bernie's Orchestra	Ray Noble's Orchestra	Russ Morgan's Orchestra	Joe Sanders's Orchestra
11:45	Ben Bernie's Orchestra	Ray Noble's Orchestra	Russ Morgan's Orchestra	Joe Sanders's Orchestra

Sunday's Programs

Mother Church Radiocast Services

10:45 WORL (920kc), Morning service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Shortwave

10:12 a. m.—W1XAL (11.79mc), Chimes and morning service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

7:00 p. m.—W1XAL (6.04mc), Chimes and evening service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
12:00	Old South Church service	American Pageant of Youth:	Mechanical news period	Colonial News Service
12:15	Kahakalau's Hawaiians	Johnny Johnson's Orchestra	Mechanical news period	Cadle Tabernacle Choir
12:30	Salt Lake City choir and	Radio City Symphony Orches-	"Symphonietta": recording	Italian string orchestra and
12:45	organ recital	tra concert: Edwina Eustis,	Yankee News Service	vocal soloists
1:00	"The World Entertains"	contralto soloist; Jan Peerce,	Question Box: talk; music	Lutheran Hour: drama; music
1:15	Network sport program	tenor soloist	Question Box: talk; music	Lutheran Hour: drama; music
1:30	Network sport program	Network sport program	Samovar Serenade	Italian musical program: so-
1:45	Network sport program	Network sport program	Network sport program	loists; orchestra
2:00	Network sport program	Network sport program	Network sport program	"Deep South": recording
2:15	Network sport program	Network sport program	Network sport program	"Deep South": recording
2:30	Network sport program	Network sport program	Network sport program	Tommy Hoye's Orchestra
2:45	Network sport program	Network sport program	Network sport program	Tommy Hoye's Orchestra
3:00	Network sport program	Network sport program	Network sport program	"Symphonic Hour": classical
3:15	Network sport program	Network sport program	Network sport program	recorded concert
3:30	"Everybody's Music"; Colum-	Network sport program	Network sport program	"Symphonic Hour": classical
3:45	bia Symphony Orchestra	Network sport program	Network sport program	recorded concert
4:00	"Ma and Pa": sketch	Network sport program	"The Widow's Sons": sketch	Andrew Kelly, talk
4:15	"Ma and Pa": sketch	Network sport program	"The Widow's Sons": sketch	Organ recital
4:30	Sunday Serenade	"Senator Fishface and Profes-	Noble Cain and A Capella	"Irish Echoes"; Terry O'Toole;
4:45	Sunday Serenade	sor Figgsbottle"; variety	Choir recital	instrumental soloists
5:00	"Your Unseen Friend";	"We, the People"; informal	Marion Talley, soprano; Josef	"The Lighthouse Robbery";
5:15	dramatization and music	discussions; orchestra	Koestner's Orchestra	Playhouse melodrama
5:30	Guy Lombardo and his Royal	Col Stoopnagle and Budd; Don	"Home Harmonies"; with	"The Lighthouse Robbery";
5:45	Canadians; soloist	Voorhees's Orchestra	"Smilin' Ed" McConnell	Playhouse melodrama
6:00	Joe Penner, comedian; Jimmy	Journal; "Echoes From the	National amateur hour: Benny	"Fraternity House Party";
6:15	Grier and his orchestra	Orchestra Pit"	Rubin; orchestra	recorded program
6:30	News; studio report	Lewis Moonlight Hawaiians	Yankee News Service	"The News Comes to Life";
6:45	Garden talk	Fire Prevention Week	Variety program	news dramatizations
7:00	"America Dances"; Lud	Pittsburgh String Symphony	Jack Benny; Kenny Baker;	Colonial News Service
7:15	Gluskin and his orchestra	Ensemble concert	Phil Harris's Orchestra	Political speaker
7:30	Phil Baker's Show: soloists;	Robert L. "Believe It or Not"	"Fireside Recital"; vocalists	Ralph Watkins's Orchestra
7:45	Hal Kemp's Orchestra	Ripley; orchestra	"Sunset Dreams"; vocalists	Cosmopolitans; quintet
8:00	Nelson Eddy; Francia White;	Irving Szathmary and his	Good Will Court, A. L. Alex-	"Art of Song"; soloist; concert
8:15	concert orchestra	Symphonique Moderne	ander, director	orchestra
8:30	Eddie Cantor; Parkyakakas;	"Romance of '76"; dramatiza-	Good Will Court, A. L. Alex-	"Jewels of the Madonna"; so-
8:45	Bobby Breen; orchestra	tion and music	ander, director	loists; orchestra
9:00	Sunday Evening Hour: Jo-	Walter Winchell	Manhattan Merry-Go-Round:	Francis Cronin, organist
9:15	sephine Antoine, soprano;	Paul Whiteman's Musical Va-	soloists; trio; orchestra	Francis Cronin, organist
9:30	symphony orchestra, Fritz	rieties: Bob Lawrence;	American Album of Familiar	Frankie Ward's Orchestra
9:45	Reiner, conductor; speaker	Ramona; King's Men	Music; soloists; orchestra	Frankie Ward's Orchestra
10:00	"Community Sing"	Edwin C. Hill, comment; Harry	"Carnegie Hall of the Air":	"Music for Dancing": Brusi-
10:15	"Community Sing"	Sosnik's Orchestra	Philadelphia Orchestra, Leo-	loff's Orchestra; soloists
10:30	"Community Sing"	"Dreams of Long Ago"; song	pold Stokowski, conductor;	Kay Kyser's Orchestra
10:45	Talk, H. V. Kaltenborn	dramatization	John McCormack, tenor	Kay Kyser's Orchestra

Monday's Features

(Originating Networks and Key Stations in Parentheses)

Up to Luncheon

11:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), "Magazine of the Air": Sheila Hibben; Fannie Hurst; soloists; orchestra.

11:01 WAAB (WOR — Mutual), "Your Morning Varieties": talks; soloists; orchestra.

11:45 WBZ (WJZ—National), Edward MacHugh, the Gospel Singer.

12:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."

12:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), National Farm and Home Hour: speakers; orchestra.

After Luncheon

1:15 WNAC (WEAF — National), WBZ (WJZ—National), WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Fifth game World Series (if played).

4:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."

5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," direct from Monitor studio.

Dinner and After

8:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), Helen Hayes in "Bambi": Mark Warnow's Orch.

8:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), "Fibber McGee and Molly": comedy sketch; Ted Weems and his orchestra.

8:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Horace Heidt's Brigadiers: soloists; orch.

8:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), "Melodiana": Oliver Smith, tenor; Bernice Claire, soprano; Abe Lyman's Orchestra.

8:30 WNAC (WEAF—National), Rosemarie Brancato, soprano; mixed chorus; concert orchestra.

8:30 WAAB (WOR—Mutual), "Jazz Nocturne": soloist; quartet; orchestra.

9:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), Greater Minstrels: interlocutor; end men; quartet; orchestra.

9:00 WNAC (WEAF — National), Warden Lawes in "20,000 Years in Sing Sing," dramatic sketch.

9:00 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), Radio Theater: Joe E. Brown in "Elmer the Great."

9:30 WNAC (WEAF—National), Richard Himber's Orchestra; Stuart Allen, baritone; Frank Parker, tenor.

Late Evening

10:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), "Lullaby Lady": male quartet; concert orch.

10:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), "Ten Years in Retrospect": dramatization of NBC's progress.

11:30 WNAC (WEAF—National), "Magnolia Blossoms": Fiske University Jubilee Singers.

11:30 WAAB (WOR—Mutual), "Follies": soloists; chorus; orchestra.

'The Monitor Views the News'

12:00	WORL	920kc
1:45	WBZ	920kc
4:00	WORL	920kc
5:00	WBZ	990kc

Shortwave

1:45	W1XK	9.57mc
5:00	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

Christian Science Lecture Radiocast

8 p. m.—WMEX (1500kc) (WMCA—Intercity), Christian Science lecture by James G. Rowell, from Third Church of Christ, Scientist, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Voter May Register Daytime or Evening

NINE days are left to Boston residents whose names are not on the voting list, in which they may register for the Nov. 3 elections. Final day is Oct. 14.

Voters may register at the offices of the Election Commission each week day through Oct. 14. The offices on the street floor of the City Hall Annex are open from 9 o'clock in the morning until 10 at night.

Branch offices in the wards will be open each night from 6 until 10.

Communist Frauds Charged in Vermont

MONTPELIER, Vt., Oct. 3 (AP)—State's Attorney Webster E. Miller pressed an investigation today into signatures on a petition seeking to have a Communist candidate on the Vermont election ballot in November.

Mr. Miller said signers told Deputy Sheriff William Ellis of Montpelier they had signed the petition, containing 1300 names, under misrepresentation.

The State's Attorney said he was confident he would obtain enough affidavits from persons repudiating their signatures to keep the Communist candidate off the ballot.

Later, Mr. Miller said, he would proceed against the notaries public who, he claimed, illegally certified signers as legal voters.

WPA Helps Mark Connecticut And Rhode Island Line

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 2—Connecticut and Rhode Island have been settled for 300 years, but to this day nobody knows just where the boundary line between them lies.

Gov. Wilbur L. Cross has made public plans under which the two states, with co-operation of the Works Progress Administration, will resurvey the 50-mile line dividing the two states from Massachusetts to Long Island Sound.

Boundary of 1840

Originally the patents granted for settlement of the Connecticut and the Providence colonies contained part of the same land. For the better part of two centuries the neighboring states quarreled over the location of the line.

In 1840 a joint commission finally established and surveyed the boundary. Now, nearly a century later, the stone markers are the worse for wear. Many are lost. Some have been moved.

Crew Starts Work

A WPA crew, the Governor announced, is now starting the resurvey near the Massachusetts border. When it is completed, a report will be made to both states. New markers will be set on the line and the two state legislatures will be asked to accept the report officially.

Connecticut is being represented by Henry W. Buck, Hartford civil engineer, and Rhode Island by Willis W. Daniels, in the survey. The two men will endeavor to settle disputed points about the location of the border line.

Contract Let to Build Can Factory at Malden

NEW YORK, Oct. 3 (AP)—The Continental Can Company, Inc., announced yesterday the award of a contract to the Austin Company of East Cleveland, Ohio, for a three-story can manufacturing plant at Malden, Mass.

The construction, which will add to the company's nationwide string of factories, will involve about $100,000, it was understood. The new plant will have a floor area of approximately 70,000 square feet and will be equipped with high speed automatic machinery for the manufacture of packers' cans. It is expected to be ready for operation before winter.

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WHAT ABOUT STEEL?
Read ALL Sides in
CURRENT HISTORY
for October
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Everyone with even a passing interest in today's affairs—today's problems—will want to read the symposium on the industrial unionization of the steel industry, presented in Current History for October by JOHN L. LEWIS, WILLIAM GREEN, ELMER COPE, JOHN RAYMOND HAND, and WILLIAM A. McGARRY. You get all sides: the divergent views of the two rival labor leaders; the pros and cons among the steel workers; and the employers' attitude. All told, it's a clean-up of an important controversy in the words of representative belligerents themselves.

Also these Timely Features!

BACKGROUND SKETCHES OF NORMAN THOMAS, WILLIAM LEMKE, EARL BROWDER, DOCTOR TOWNSEND, FATHER COUGHLIN, AND THE REV. SMITH—in which you meet the supporting cast for the Presidential drama of 1936. Here are frank, unbiased, impressive portraits which should answer many of your questions—and the aspiring gentlemen do raise many questions.

OTHER articles, of course, on the world scene at home and abroad; the now well-known LOG OF MAJOR CURRENTS, presenting the major world trends of the month; the enlarged chronology; and the new section of translations from the foreign press. For new readers, the special price for a six-months' subscription is only $1—not a permanent offer, and not valid without the coupon printed below. You'll like the new CURRENT HISTORY.

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Black kid, brown kid and black or brown calf and suede $10.75
E. W. Burt and Co.
"A New England Institution"
17 WEST ST., BOSTON

Welcome news for women who must supplement their own hair. A selected group of
Bobbed Wigs
That regularly sell for $65 and $75
$50
All shades in this unusual offering. Your choice of long and short bobs. Five-inch parts. Hair Goods Studio, tenth floor.
R. H. STEARNS Company
Boston

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Fall Is Here
You have selected your clothes with great care. Use the same discretion in your choice of cleansing or dyeing.
BAILEY'S Cleansers and Dyers
30 Washburn Street, WATERTOWN
26 West Street BOSTON 608 Beacon Street

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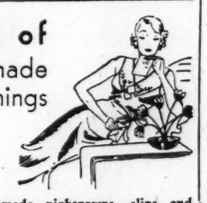
A few hand-made nightgowns, slips and odd pieces have been reduced to cost prices to make room for new Fall and Winter Merchandise. Some very special values.
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Maine Farmhouse Is Memorial to 'Lily of the North'

Gowns, jewels and other treasures of Mme. Nordica, known as 'greatest singer America ever produced,' are kept at birthplace pending construction of fireproof depository.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

FARMINGTON, Maine—The early childhood home of Lillian Norton, who as Madame Nordica became "the greatest singer America has ever produced," soon may be abandoned as a repository for Nordicania if the present building plans of the Nordica Memorial Association are successful. Since 1927, the snug white farmhouse in the Sandy River valley, near here, has amassed an increasingly valuable assortment of mementoes which once belonged to the great singer.

The rooms of the house are inadequate for the collection, and there is a state-wide move under way to secure funds for a $7000 fireproof museum to be built on the 115-acre Norton farm. In 1931, and again in 1935, the association secured many of the singer's effects, including all the costumes worn in her operatic roles, a quantity of stage jewelry, her operatic scores, bric-a-brac and choice china.

Two Rooms Reserved

The association has reserved two rooms especially as exhibition centers—one in the front of the house as a sitting room and another behind it, the room in which Lillian Nordica was born. The house itself is on a woodland knoll commanding a panoramic view of hills and mountains beyond the Sandy River valley.

From the quaintly papered walls of this little farmhouse to the great domed auditoriums of the world's greatest opera houses Lillian Nordica journeyed to fame. Yet at the height of her career she did not forget her childhood home and frequently returned to visit it.

Miss Norton was given the name of Giglia Nordica—"the Lily of the North"—by her coach, the great Giovanni, who trained her in many of her operatic roles. She preferred to be known as Lillian Nordica, however.

Lillian Norton was born on Dec. 12, 1857. When she was six years of age her parents moved to Boston. The child's mother was a master of the piano and had an excellent voice. Her father was an accomplished violinist.

Displayed Talent

So when Lillian began to display musical talents in the form of an exceptional voice, Mr. and Mrs. Norton gave their whole-hearted encouragement. Following some private lessons, she entered the New England Conservatory of Music, was discovered there by Madame Tiatjens, a famous dramatic soprano, and was sent to study with Madame Maretzek, who coached the young singer in 20 roles.

Lillian Nordica was the first soprano to be heard in the then new Trocadero at Paris. She made an extended tour of Europe under P. S. Gilmore, the renowned bandmaster, during which she gave 78 concerts, singing twice a day for nearly 40 days. She was the first American woman asked to perform at the Bayreuth Festival, and German audiences were amazed at a soprano who could sing Wagnerian roles in tune.

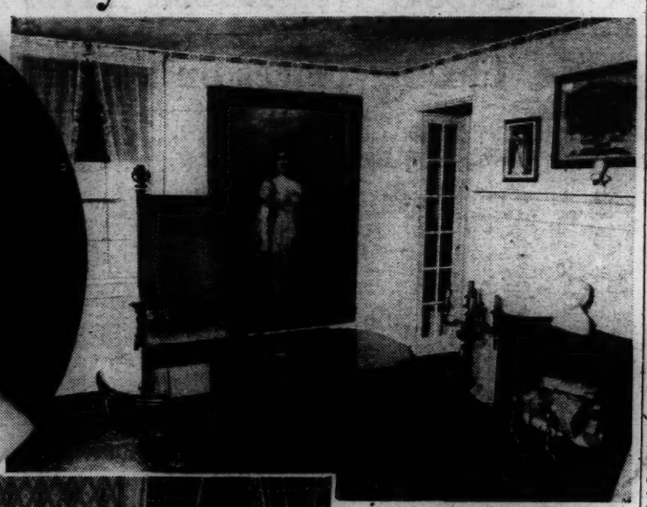
During the latter part of the '90's, Madame Nordica joined the great coterie of Metropolitan opera stars which included such outstanding singers as Sembrich, Melba, Calve, Schumann-Heink, Jean and Edouard de Rezke, Maurel, Campanari, Plancon and Bispham—an array of singing talent which probably never has been duplicated.

Boston Appearance

Mme. Nordica's most signal Boston appearance probably occurred in 1909, when she sang the leading role in "La Gioconda," at the inauguration of the Boston Opera house. Hundreds were turned away that night as the shimmering jewelry collectively displayed by one of the most fashionable audiences Boston could produce was completely outshone by the pure brilliance of Madame Nordica's singing.

The singer passed on at Batavia, Java, on May 10, 1914, after a triumphant tour of Australia. At that time she was generally regarded as the greatest dramatic soprano of all time. In fact her reputation was so great that she was known in the remotest parts of the civilized world.

By a Staff Photographer
Norton Homestead
Where Lillian Norton Was Born



Nordica Memorial
In Farmhouse Near Farmington, Maine

From Maine Farmhouse to Operatic Success
Upper—Mme. Lillian Nordica as She Appeared at the Peak of Her Career.
Lower—Costumes Worn by the Diva in Some of Her Operatic Roles.

Chiang Reluctant to Accept Presidency of China Again

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI — The question whether Gen Chiang Kai-shek will accept the presidency of China when the new constitution is approved next November is causing much speculation here. Reports current in both financial and political circles here declared that General Chiang was soon to give up his duties as chief of the Executive Yuan—the nearest present approach to a working presidential position—in order to devote himself to the Military Affairs Commission, the National Defense Council and the National Opium Suppression Commission, of which he is chairman.

General Chiang's reluctance to accept the presidency soon to be created is thought likely to be overcome. No other man stands out as so logical a leader. Whatever his title or lack of title, General Chiang is the "big boss" in Nanking, and that holds true even when he is personally far from the capital—a fact conspicuous, and a cause of difficulty, when he was in distant Szechuen directing the "Communist suppression campaign" before he took the Executive Yuan headship some months ago.

But at the present time General Chiang is supposed to have two good reasons for wanting to retreat from his present official prominence. In the first place, as Executive Yuan leader he must deal with the Japanese, which is a source of much trouble and embarrassment to him. He would prefer to pull strings behind the scenes, as previously. In the second place, despite the obvious difficulties of the presidency General Chiang is believed to be toying with the idea of accepting if the job is forced upon him. He could move directly from Executive Yuan to presidency but upon the whole he would like a period of relative freedom before deciding.

Lin Sen, a veteran who is chairman of the National Government, is sometimes regarded as holding the position nearest to a presidency, and by this interpretation the Executive Yuan leadership might be considered as a premiership. The chairmanship is largely decorative.

Woman to Lecture On Chinese Gardens

Friends of China, Inc., society, whose interests are to promote friendly relations between people of China and the United States, will hear Mrs. Frederick A. Cleveland speaking on Chinese gardens, at its first meeting of the season. The meeting will be held at the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, 28 Newbury Street, Monday evening.

Landon Advises Free Expression To Meet Issues

NEW YORK, Oct. 2 (AP)—Governor Alf M. Landon, Republican presidential candidate, in a message read at a luncheon here today, urged a continuation of the American tradition of tolerance, especially as it affects men and women on relief.

The message was read by Representative Joseph W. Martin Jr. of Massachusetts, Republican campaign manager in the East, at the luncheon given to editors of foreign language newspapers by the naturalized citizens' division of the Republican National Committee.

Free Expression

"It ought not to be necessary," the message said, "to stress tolerance in America. We have a great tradition of tolerance, growing out of the fundamentals of our past. Our forebears came of different stocks, different religions.

"But of late there has been disquieting evidence of attempts to stir up racial antagonism. We must insist upon the preservation and protection of American freedom, and above all the freedom of expression. So long as we have freedom of expression and a free exchange of ideas, many of our most serious problems will solve themselves.

"To the millions of our countrymen who have been forced to accept relief from the Government in this emergency, and to those other millions who have had such a hard time in making ends meet by taking such work as they could find, the whole country owes a tribute of gratitude and respect.

"These two groups of our fellow citizens upon whom the burden of this depression has rested most heavily are the real heroes of the hard times from which, thank God, we are finally fighting our way out.

Real Job, Good Wages

"Every true American knows that relief must be continued until real jobs are once more available. But, as I have said before, and as all of you well know, there is no future for any American on the relief rolls. The American solution of the problem of unemployment is real jobs at good wages.

"Until that date comes, relief must be continued. This matter is a plain duty. But in the performance of this duty, while we ought to be generous in relief, we should not reduce the matter of relief to an absurdity.

"Every man, woman and child is entitled to the relief given it with no questions asked regarding race, religion or political affiliations."

Supreme Court Justice William F. Bleakley, Republican candidate for Governor of New York, was a guest at the luncheon.

Bay State Security Plan Is Approved

(Continued from Page 9)

mately one-third. With such assistance, dependent children can be cared for, not in institutions, but in their own homes.

Massachusetts officials estimate that under their plan 15,600 dependent children will be eligible for assistance, and that, with federal aid, they will be able to provide $333,000 a month for assistance and administration.

Administration of the program is vested in the town boards of public welfare under the supervision of the state department of public welfare. The costs are to be divided between the towns, the state, and the Federal Government. With the approval of this plan, Massachusetts begins full participation in all the provisions of the Social Security Act.

The State is co-operating with the Federal Government in the three public-assistance features of the act—aid to the needy aged, to the needy blind, and to dependent children; in unemployment compensation; in maternal and child-health services, services to crippled children, and child-welfare services; and in extension of its vocational rehabilitation and public-health programs.

Since February, almost $3,000,000 of federal funds has come to Massachusetts. Massachusetts citizens are also eligible for benefits under the federal old-age retirement system provided by the act.

Popcorn Pop-ular in Texas

Popcorn is becoming an important crop in the lower Rio Grande valley of Texas.

Behind the Microphone

As radio approaches its winter season and networks begin to pour their talent on the air there will be numerous new faces and some old familiar faces at the microphone.

Some of the new faces over the week end will be as follows:

Saturday

Football Revue, WEEI, 8:30 p. m., with Ed Thorgerson and Kay Kyser and his orchestra.

Snow Village Sketches, WNAC, 9 p. m., really an old friend to the listeners but returning Arthur Allen and Parker Fennelly as "Dan'l Dickey" and "Hiram Neville," those two "Yankee traders" to the microphone.

Floyd Gibbons, commentator, WEEI, 9 p. m., with Vincent Lopez and his orchestra.

Sunday

"We, the People," WBZ, 5 p. m., introducing informal discussions before the microphone with Phillips Lord as director. Not an amateur hour, but a forum.

"Your Unseen Friend," WEEI, 5 p. m., a social problems forum consisting of dramatizations and music.

Col. Stoopnagle and Budd, 5:30 p. m., now forced to drop their line "Watch the sponsors Go By" as they appear in this new commercial program earned by their efforts in substituting for Fred Allen.

Joe Penner, comedian, WEEI, 6 p. m., with Jimmy Grier's Orchestra. Complete with duck and "Don't never do that!"

Jack Benny and Mary Livingstone, WNAC, 7 p. m., with Kenny Baker, tenor; Don Wilson and "six flavors"; Phil Harris and his orchestra. Return.

Robert "Believe It or Not" Ripley, WBZ, 7:30 p. m., with Ozzie Nelson's Orchestra. Parading his curious facts and guests before the mike once again.

Edwin C. Hill, The Spectator, WBZ, 10 p. m., with Harry Sosnik's Orchestra. News commentator in new program.

Amoskeag Opening Scanned by Officers Of Pepperell Mills

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, N. H., Oct. 3—With the appearance in this city of officials of the Pepperell Mills of Biddeford, Maine, the first tangible hopes were raised that at least part of the plant belonging to the liquidating Amoskeag Manufacturing Company will be taken over for operation. The enormous Amoskeag plant will become on Oct. 15 the property of Amoskeag Industries, a corporation owned by local business men and bankers, which has no connection with the former Amoskeag Company.

Visiting Manchester recently were Amory Coolidge, vice-president of the Pepperell Mills, and David S. Cook, a Pepperell agent. They expressed interest in the Amoskeag property on the west side of the Merrimack river and in the so-called No. 11 mill, both of which are said to be complete units. The Pepperell officials said that they employed 3000 hands at Biddeford and would give work to as many persons if they located here.

Tax difficulties have long threatened to lose the Pepperell plants for Biddeford. Less than two weeks ago, officials of the company said they had come to the irrevocable decision to move 600 spindles to Georgia.

Melbourne Schools Share in Sweeping Revival of Music

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MELBOURNE, Vic.—A sweeping revival of music teaching in Melbourne is being experienced this year. Teachers, musicians and representatives of the music trade say that there are more students at present than at any time since the beginning of the depression in 1930.

Melbourne has always taken music seriously and the schools are beginning to show rsults from a notable crusade. Under the new primary school curriculum music plays a very much larger part in education than it once did. It has attained the rank of a full subject, and secondary schools are taking up instruction where the primary leave off.

Enrollments at the Melbourne University Conservatorium have reached a new peak this year and entries for the Australian musical examinations should be a record. There were 1050 entrants at the recent public musical competitions, more than double the number competing in 1933.

Like the United States, Australia is experiencing a revival in the piano. Many thought when the radio came that the piano would soon become completely obsolete. Prices slumped badly, but today there is a demand for high-grade instruments costing up to $500.

Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers

For First Class Mail and Newspapers Only

To Great Britain—France—Germany and Italy

Ships Leave New York Unless Otherwise Marked

Steamship	Sailing	Due	Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Queen Mary	Oct. 7	Cherbourg Oct. 12	Oct. 6, 8:00 pm	Oct. 7, 8:00 pm
Bremen (Mid.)	Oct. 9	Cherbourg Oct. 15	Oct. 9, 1:00 pm	Oct. 9, 8:00 pm
Ile de France	Oct. 10	Plymouth Oct. 16	Oct. 9, 8:00 pm	Oct. 10, 8:00 pm

To Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
†Niagara	Seattle	Oct. 7	Oct. 2, 4:00 pm	Oct. 2, 7:30 pm
Monterey	San Francisco	Oct. 13	Oct. 8, 4:00 pm	Oct. 8, 8:30 pm
Monterey	San Pedro	Oct. 15	Oct. 10, 4:00 pm	Oct. 10, 8:30 pm

Pacific Sailings

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Pres. Jackson	Seattle	Oct. 10	Oct. 5, 4:00 pm	Oct. 5, 8:30 pm
Lurline	San Pedro	Oct. 11	Oct. 6, 4:00 pm	Oct. 6, 8:30 pm

†Australia must be specially addressed.

Proletariat Indicts All Dictatorships

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMSTERDAM — So distressed by the excesses of European dictatorships of both left and right is J. P. Schmidt, leader and founder of the Revolutionary Socialist party in the Netherlands, that he publicly announced recently his resignation from office as president of his party.

Mr. Schmidt said he had come to the conclusion that a "dictatorship of the proletariat" would mean the end of all true democracy and of all visions of a truly socialist state. Even an imperfect form of democracy is of vital importance to the proletariat, he declared.

In the meantime, Mr. Schmidt is not willing to give up his seat in the Provincial States (Provincial Parliament) and in the Municipal Council. For he hopes to convince his party to share his view and to strike the plank of "dicatorship of the proletariat" from its platform.

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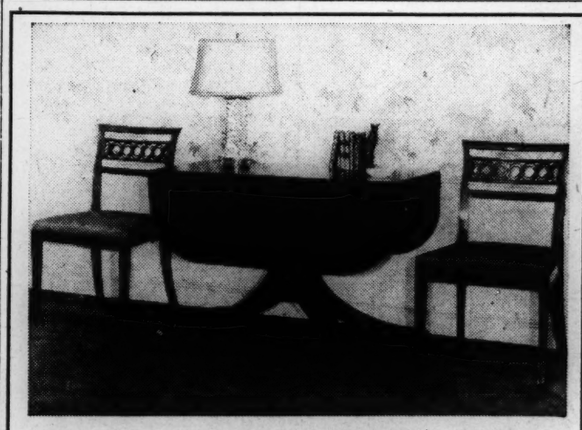

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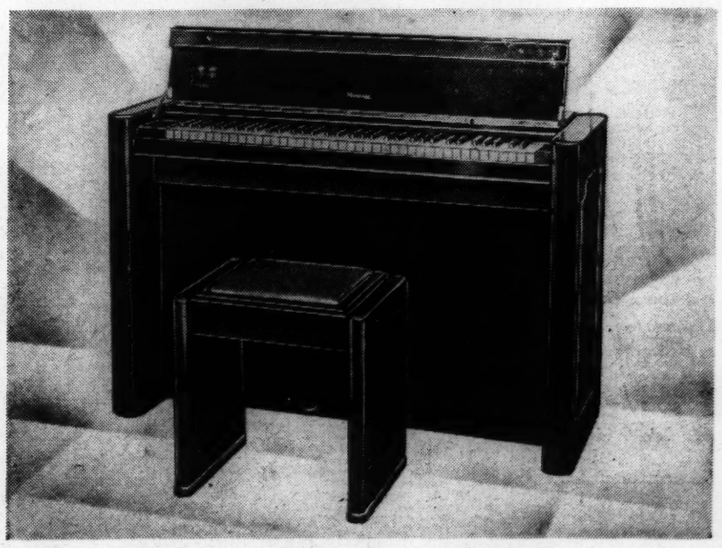

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Listed Stock Quotations

More Active Phase of Bull Market in Stocks Seems at Hand

Commodity and Money Markets

Steels and Rails In Animated Rise Lead Market Up

NEW YORK, Oct. 3 (AP)—Stocks soared today in the most active market witnessed in several months. Led by the steels and rails, gains of fractions to around 3 points were distributed over a wide front.

Numerous new 6-year highs were recorded in the buying rush and, during almost the entire first hour, the ticker tape was from 1 to 4 minutes behind transactions on the floor of the exchange.

Transfers approximated 1,600,000 shares.

Trading is Heavy

The turnover was the largest for a Saturday session since the early part of the year. Blocks of 1000 to 10,000 shares changed hands in rapid succession.

There were few profit-taking interludes, but these only slowed the pace momentarily. When such sales were absorbed the leaders resumed the climb.

Wall Street attributed the sharp upturn principally to relief over the refusal to become unsettled when the important gold standard countries revised their currencies downward, and to highly satisfactory domestic developments.

Outstanding in the forward push were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, National Steel, Crucible, Youngstown Sheet & Tube, Santa Fe, N. Y. Central, Pennsylvania, Baltimore & Ohio, Southern Pacific, Chrysler, General Motors, Sears Roebuck, Douglas Aircraft, J. I. Case, Deere, Kennecott, International Nickel, Westinghouse, du Pont, Allied Chemical, Simmons Co., American Chain, American Bank Note, General American Transportation, Westinghouse Airbrake, Johns Manville, American Telephone and Western Union.

Commodities were mixed, as were foreign monies in terms of the dollar.

Brokers with international connections reported that instead of selling from abroad, some sizable buying orders were received from London and the continent.

Bonds Are Strong

A wave of buying orders lifted prices all along the line in the bond market today and sent rail loans through for substantial gains.

Activity was pronounced for a Saturday session with the Government group the only section showing a quiet disposition. These issues, however, moved forward 1-32 to 5-32 of a point.

Missouri Pacific 5s gained nearly 2 points and advances of a point or more were scored by "Katy" 5s, Frisco 4½s, New Haven 6s and St. Paul 5s.

Convertible loans bounded forward as heavy buying in the stock market sent prices there soaring. Youngstown Sheet & Tube 3½s, Studebaker 6s and Chesapeake Corporation 5s moved up sharply.

In the foreign quarter French stamped 7s attracted support and recaptured 6 points or so. Paris Orleans Railway 5½s, however, worked several points lower. There was some buying of Polish issues, which earlier in the week bogged down heavily. Polish 8s and 6s advanced well, as did Warsaw city 7s and Silesia province 7s.

Money Markets

New York Quotations

Call loans renewal			
Stock Exch	1 %	1 %	¼%
Curb exch	1½	1½	¾
Com paper			
Prime	¾	¾	¾
Time Money			
60-90 days	1¼	1¼	¼
4-6 months	1¼	1¼	¼
Bar silver	44¾c	44¾c	65⅜

Boston Quotations

Call money	1¼%	1½%
Com paper	¾@1	¾@1 1%@2
Time money	1½	1½ 3

Bankers Acceptance Market

30-90 days	⅛@⅛ ⅛%	⅛@⅛ ⅛% ⅛@⅛%
4 months	⅛@⅛ ⅛%	⅛@⅛ ⅛% ⅛@⅛
5-6 months	⅜@⅜ ⅛	⅜@⅜ ⅛ ⅜@⅜

London Quotations

3-mos bills	⅛@⅛	⅛@⅛	⅛@⅛%
Short bills	⅛@⅛	⅛@⅛	⅛
Bar silver	20 1/16d	19 15/16d	29 5/8d
Bar gold	141s	141s	141s 8d

Central Bank Rates

Amsterdam	2½	Budapest	4½
Berlin	2	Calcutta	3
Chicago	2	Copenhagen	3½
Cleveland	1½	Danzig	5
Dallas	2	Helsingfors	4
Kansas City	2	Lisbon	4½
Minneapolis	2	London	2
New York	1½	Madrid	5
Philadelphia	2	Oslo	3½
Richmond	2	Paris	3
San Francisco	2	Prague	3
St. Louis	2	Riga	5½
Amsterdam	3	Rome	4½
Athens	7	Sofia	5
Berlin	4	Stockholm	2½
Berne	2½	Tokyo	3.20
Bombay	3	Vienna	3½
Brussels	2	Warsaw	5
Bucharest	4½		

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows

Europe	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Sterling:			
Demand	$4.93¼	$4.93¼	$8.2397
Cables	4.93⅜	4.93⅜	8.2397
France—franc	.0467	.0466½	.0663
Belgium—belg	.1683	.1687	.1695
Swizz'l'd—franc	.2301	.2302	.3267
Italy—lira	.0760	‡.0780	.0891
Germany—mark	.4025	.4025	.4033
Holland—florin	.5300	.5380	.6806
Sweden—krona	.2543	.2543	.4537
Norway—krone	.2478	.2479	.4537
Denmark—krone	.2203	.2208	.4537
Spain—peseta	†	†	.3267
Greece—drachma	.0091	.0092	.0220
Austria—schill'g	‡.1884	.1900	.2382
Cz'ch'via—crown	.0414	.0414	.0418
Finland—finm'k	.0219	.0224	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1980	.1980	.2961
Poland—sloty	.1888	.1890	.1899
Port'gal—escudo	.0450	.0453	.0748
Roumania—leu	.0074	.0076	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0231	.0230	.0298
South America			
Argentine—peso	‡.3290	.3288	.7187
Brazil—milreis	‡.0879	†	.2025
Chile—peso	.0500	.0500	.2060
Peru—sol	.2512	.2512	.4740
Uruguay—peso	†	†	1.7510
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2875	.2875	.8440
India—rupee	.3727	.3727	.6180
Java—florin	.5415	.5415	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.3075	.3069	*
Shanghai—dol	.2962	.2956	*
Sts Stlmnts—dol	.5794	.5794	.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.5019	.5019	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	1.0004	1.0006	1.6931
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2788	.2788	.8440

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai.
†Not quoted. ‡Nominal.

Cocoa Trading on Saturdays

NEW YORK—The New York Cocoa Exchange will resume trading on Saturdays, commencing Saturday, Oct. 3, after being closed on all Saturdays during the summer months since May. The only exception will be the Saturday prior to Columbus Day (Oct. 10), upon which day the board of managers voted to close for trading purposes only.

Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

1936 High	1936 Low	Stock and Div. in $	High	Low	Last Oct. 3	Last Oct. 2
61	42	Abraham & Str (1.80)	61½	61½	61½	..
118	110¼	Abraham & S pf (7)	111⅝	111⅝	111⅝	..
13⅞	9⅝	Adams Express (.20b)	4¼	13⅜	14⅛	13¼
32⅜	22⅛	Addressograph (1)	32⅞	31⅞	31⅞	32⅜
81¾	58	Air Reduction (1⅔)	75¾	75¼	75½	75
6½	2	Airway Elec App	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3½
17½	13	Alaska Juneau (.60¶)	17¼	17	17½	17
4⅜	2½	Alleghany Corp (h)	4¼	4⅛	4¼	4½
47½	12⅜	Allegh pf ww xxx (h)	47¾	46½	47½	47¾
46	12½	Alleghany pf xw (h)	46	46	46	46
46½	12½	Allegh pf ww XL (h)	47	46½	46½	46½
45⅝	27	Alleghany pr pf (h)	43	42⅜	43	43⅜
39¼	26⅞	Allegheny Steel (1¶)	39½	39	39½	38⅝
245	157	Allied Chem (6)	231¾	230½	231¾	227½
29	23	Allied Mills (½b)	27¾	27¼	27¾	27⅜
13¾	6¾	Allied Stores	13⅛	12⅞	13	12⅞
84	69	Allied Stores pf (5)	82	82	82	81
60¾	35⅜	Allis Chalmers (1½)	61½	60¾	61	60½
28½	19¾	Alpha Port Cem (1)	25	25	25	24½
5⅝	2¼	Amal Leather	2¼	2¼	2¼	2
125½	75	Amerada (2)	104	102	103½	101
63¼	49	Am Ag Ch Del (3)	62½	61¾	62½	61½
55½	37	Am Bank Note (1)	45½	43	45	42½
64½	40	Am Brake S&F (1.60)	62½	62½	62½	62⅜
137½	115¾	Am Can (4¶)	123½	122⅜	123½	123½
169½	162¼	Am Can pf (7)	166½	166½	166½	..
51¾	30	Am Car & Fdry	52½	51¾	52¼	51
90	77⅝	Am Car & F pf	89½	89¼	89¼	88⅞
61⅞	31	Am Chain	63	62	63	61⅞
13¾	7½	Am Colortype	12	11⅝	12	11¼
32⅝	20½	Am Com Alcohol	28½	28¼	28⅜	28½
32	16¼	Am Crystal Sugar (½b)	28¾	28	28	28⅜
5	3½	Am Encaustic T (h)	4¼	4¼	4¼	3⅞
14⅝	9¾	Am European	13½	13½	13½	12⅝
9⅜	6½	Am & For Pow	8	7¾	7⅞	7⅞
48	29¾	Am & For Pow pf (7)	48½	47½	47½	47⅞
40	25	Am & For Pow 6	41	40¼	40⅜	40
18⅞	12	Am & For Pw 2pf	19¼	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞
21½	13	Am Hawaiian (1)	20¼	20	20½	19½
8⅜	5⅛	Am Hide & L	5¾	5⅜	5¾	5⅜
46	32⅝	Am Hide & L pf (3)	36¼	36¼	36¼	..
48¾	37	Am Home Pr(2.40)	48¾	48¾	48¾	48½
4⅝	2½	Am Ice	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
24	16½	Am Ice pf (2)	17½	17½	17½	17½
13⅜	9⅝	Am International	13	12⅝	12⅞	12½
30⅝	23⅛	Am Locomotive	38¼	37¾	38	37⅝
100	66	Am Loco pf	105	105	105	100
29⅞	21	Am Mach & Fy (.80)	22½	21¾	21⅝	21½
15	10	Am Mach & Met (.40b)	12	11¾	11¾	11½
40	27	Am Metal	39⅞	39½	39½	39¼
14⅜	7½	Am Power & Lt	12½	12¼	12¼	12¼
74½	36⅝	Am P&L 5% pf (5)	71	70⅝	70¾	70⅝
87½	43	Am P&L 6% pf (6)	82½	82	82	..
27⅝	18¾	Am Radiator (.15b)	23	22¾	23	22⅝
34	23¾	Am RollingMill (1.20)	31½	31⅛	31¼	31
39⅝	36	Am Safety Razor n (2)	38	37⅞	37⅞	37⅜
28¼	18	Am Seating vtc	24⅞	24⅜	24⅝	24
34½	25⅜	Am Shipbuilding (2)	35	33¾	35	34½
91½	56¾	Am Smelt & Ref (2)	84⅜	83½	84	83½
108½	104	Am Sm&R 6% pf (6)	107	107	107	..
73	57½	Am Snuff (3¶)	60	60	60	60
44⅞	20½	Am Stel Fdries	44½	44½	44½	43¾
130	107¾	Am Steel F pf (2¾¶)	129	129	129	123¾
36	24¾	Am Stores (2)	26	26	26	26
63⅝	48¼	Am Sugar Ref (2)	55	55	55	54¼
26⅜	20⅜	Am Sum Tobacco (1¶)	24¼	24¼	24¼	..
179⅞	149½	Am Tel & Tel (9)	177¾	175⅝	177½	175½
108½	87	Am Tobacco (5)	98½	98½	98½	..
104	88½	Am Tobacco B (5)	101	100¼	101	100¾
15⅜	8⅞	Am Type Fdrs (h)	15¼	14⅞	15	15⅛
27	19⅛	Am Wat W & E (.20m)	25⅞	25½	25⅞	25¾
11½	7⅜	Am Woolen	8	7⅞	7⅞	7¾
70¾	52½	Am Wooler pf (3b)	54⅜	54½	54⅝	53¾
2	¾	Am Writ Pap (h)	1	1	1	..
10	4⅛	Am Wr P pf (h)	7	6⅞	7	6½
7¾	3½	Am Zinc Lead&S	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅜
41¼	28	Anaconda Cop (1)	40⅝	40½	40⅝	39⅞
77½	35	Anaconda Wire (2)	77½	77¾	77½	..
26¾	15½	Anchor Cap (.60)	19¼	19¼	19¼	19
5⅝	3	A P W Paper	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	40
50	37	Archer Daniels (1½b)	40½	40½	40½	..
110½	105¼	Armour Del pf (7)	108	108	108	..
7⅜	4⅝	Armour Ill	6	5⅝	6	5⅝
84	66¼	Armour Ill pr pf (6)	81	80⅜	81	..
62⅝	47¼	Armstrong Cork (1½)	54¾	54⅛	54¾	53⅝
15	7½	Arnold Constable (½)	14¼	14	14	14
22⅛	8⅛	Artloom Corp	17⅝	17⅜	17½	17¼
22	12⅜	Asso Dry Goods	20⅞	20½	20¾	20¼
51⅛	36	Asso Oil (¼b)	41	41	41	..
88½	59	Atchison T&SF (2e)	83½	82⅜	82⅜	81⅜
106¾	90¾	Atchison pf (5)	104½	104¼	104½	103½
43⅞	21⅝	Atl Coast Line	44¾	43	43	43⅞
29½	11	Atl Gulf & W I	26¼	26⅛	26⅜	26¾
45¾	13½	Atl Gulf&WI pf	44	44	44	43¼
35⅛	26⅝	Atl Refining (1)	28½	28¼	28½	28
73	63¾	Atlas Powder (2¶)	69½	69¼	69½	68
54¼	26⅝	Auburn Auto	36⅛	35¼	35¼	35
46½	29½	Austin Nichols A	40	40	40	..
7¾	4⅜	Aviation Corp Del	5¼	5	5	5
67⅛	21½	Baldwin Loco (h)	33¼	31½	33¼	33⅛
61	29½	Baldwin L pf (h)	62	61	61	60¾
26⅜	19⅞	Balt & Ohio	26⅜	25½	26½	25⅛
40	21	Balt & Ohio pf	39¾	39	39¾	39
3¾	2⅜	Bald Asd (h)	3½	3½	3½	3⅜
49½	41⅞	Bangor & Aroos (2½)	45	45	45	45
60½	33¾	Bald Asd pf (h)	61¾	61	61¾	60
22	13¼	Barker Bros	21⅞	21⅜	21¾	22
108½	82¼	Barker Bros pf	109	107¾	109	107¼
20	14¼	Barnsdall A (.80)	18¼	17¾	18⅛	17⅞
19⅝	16¾	Bayuk Cigar (¾)	17⅞	17¾	17⅞	17¼
114¼	110	Bayuk Cigar pf (7)	111¼	111¼	111¼	111¼
26	18	Beatrice Cream (1)	23	23	23	23
97	85	Beech-Nut Pack (3¶)	95	94¼	95	..
16¼	13⅛	Beldng Hem (1)	14	13⅝	13⅝	..
31¾	21⅝	Bendix Aviation (1)	31⅜	30⅞	31⅛	31¼
24⅜	20	Beneficial Ind Ln (1½*)	23⅞	23¾	23⅞	23⅝
62	48	Best & Co (2¶)	60	59½	60	58½
72¼	45¾	Beth Steel	72⅞	72⅛	72⅝	71½
125	107½	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	124¾	124¼	124¾	123½
48	23	Bigelow Sanford (1)	47½	47½	47½	47
20¼	14½	Blaw Knox (.60)	19¼	18⅞	19	18¾
29½	18¼	Bloomingdale (.65b)	28½	28	28½	..
31¼	18⅞	Boeing Airplane	30¼	29½	29½	29⅜
63¼	41	Bon Ami Cl A (3)	45	44½	45	44¾
100½	80⅛	Bon Ami B (2½)	95	95	95	96
45	39	Bon Ami B (2½)	41¼	41¼	41¼	41¼
32⅜	25⅝	Borden (1.60)	27⅞	27⅜	27⅞	27¼
83½	64	Borg Warner (3¶)	80⅜	79⅝	80⅜	79⅝
11½	6	Boston & Maine	8½	8⅜	8⅜	8
3⅜	1⅛	Botany Ind A p (h)	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝	2⅜
18⅞	12⅛	Bridgeport Brass (.40)	16⅛	16	16	15¾
64⅞	43¼	Briggs Mfg (2¶)	61⅜	60⅞	60⅞	60½
69	47½	Briggs & Strat (3)	55½	55	55	55½
58¼	40¼	Brooklyn Man T (4)	56¾	56½	56½	56½
12¼	4½	Brooklyn Queens	7⅝	7⅜	7½	7½
51½	33½	Brooklyn Q pf (3g)	50½	49¾	50⅛	49¾
56½	44½	Brooklyn Un Gas (3)	50½	49¾	50⅛	49¾
17⅜	8⅛	Brunswick Balke	17⅜	16⅞	16⅞	16¼
17⅜	8⅞	Bucyrus Erie (n)	16⅞	16⅝	16⅞	16½
12⅝	9¼	Budd Mfg	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝	12⅜
115½	85	Budd Mfg pf	100	100	100	96
1⅝	¾	Budd rts 2pd	⅞	¾	¾	¾
14	8⅜	Budd Wheel	10½	10¼	10½	10⅜
31⅜	20¾	Bullard (½b)	30¼	29½	29½	29
47½	32½	Bulova Watch	47⅞	46¾	47¾	46⅝
33¼	25	Burroughs Add (.60¶)	30⅝	30⅜	30⅝	30
9	2½	Bush Term (h)	5	5	5	5½
19	8¼	Bush Term deb (h)	16	16	16	..
6⅝	2⅜	Butte Cop & Zinc	4½	4⅛	4⅛	4⅜
25⅝	16½	Byers	24¾	24⅝	24¾	24⅜
84	54½	Byers pf	82½	82	82	81⅜
31	22	Byron Jackson (1¶)	30⅝	30½	30⅝	30½
43¾	30¼	Calif Packing (1½)	39¼	39	39	39
1⅞	⅜	Callahan Z & L	1½	1½	1½	1½
14	6	Calumet & Hecla (½b)	10⅝	10½	10½	10½
40¼	30	Campbell Wy&C (1¶)	37¾	36⅞	37⅜	36⅝
18¾	10⅜	Canada Dry	19	18¾	18⅞	18⅝
16	10⅞	Canadian Pacific	12¾	12½	12⅝	12⅝
52	37	Cannon Mills (2)	51	51	51	50¾
16⅛	12¾	Capital Admin (½b)	16½	16⅜	16½	15¾
52½	45¾	Capital Adm pf (3)	51½	51½	51½	..
102	91	Caro C&O st (5)	103½	103¼	103½	102
9¾	6¾	Carrier & Gen (.20)	8	7½	8	7¾
186	92½	Case Thresh	160¾	159½	160½	158
82	54¾	Caterpillar Trac (2)	81¾	81½	81½	82
32¼	21¾	Celanese Corp (½b)	26¼	26¼	26⅝	26⅛
31¾	19	Celotex Co	31¾	31½	31⅝	31⅜
86	54	Celotex Co pf (5g)	85	84½	84½	85
35¼	25⅜	Central Aguirre (1½*)	29½	29⅛	29½	29
57	35	Central RR of NJ	47	45	46	45¼
9¼	6½	Century Ribbon	10⅞	8⅜	9⅛	..
108½	97½	Century Rib pf (7)	108½	108½	108½	108½
87¼	67¾	Cerro de Pasco (4)	71¾	70¾	70¾	70¼
46	33½	Certain-Teed (n)	39½	39	39½	38⅞
4	2½	Cert-Teed pf (6)	3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
118½	28½	Cert-Teed pf (6)	115⅝	113⅝	115	113⅝
66	27	Certain-Teed pf (6)	66	65½	66	66
69	53¼	Corn Exchange (3)	66½	66¼	66½	23
82½	63¾	Corn Products 3)	71	70	70	70
7¾	4	Coty	5⅞	5¾	5¾	5¾
37⅞	35	Cream of Wheat (2)	36⅛	36	36	36⅛
35¾	13⅝	Crosley Radio (½b)	34⅞	34½	34½	34¼
84½	43⅝	Crown Cork & S (2)	83	83	83	82
12¼	7¼	Crown Zeller vtc	12¼	12	12½	12
58½	28	Crucible Steel	56⅜	56	56	55½
18½	9	uCba Ry pf	10½	10½	10½	..
14¼	6¼	Cuban Am Sug	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	9¾
109½	63⅛	Cuban Am Sug pf	99	99	99	98
44½	33½	Cudahy Packing (2½)	36½	36½	36½	..
24¼	16⅞	Curtis Publishing	21⅝	21	21	21¼
9¼	4	Curtiss-Wright	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	6½
13	4	Curtiss-Wright A	19⅞	19⅜	19⅝	19½
67	43¼	Cutler Hammer (1¶)	68½	68	68	67
18¼	7⅜	Davegz St (.30¶)	17⅞	17⅜	17¾	17¼
89¼	52	Deere & Co	85⅝	84⅝	85	84½
31	27	Deere & Co pf (.35g)	29¾	29¾	29¾	29⅝
26¼	19½	Deisel W G (1¶)	24¼	24⅛	24⅛	..
52	36¾	Del & Hudson	50⅜	49⅞	50	49⅜
23½	14⅞	Del Lack & W	21¼	20⅝	21⅛	20½
9⅜	4⅜	Denver R G pf (h)	6½	6½	6½	6½
58¼	42	Devoe & Ray A (2)	54	54	54	..
40½	32½	Diamond Match (1½¶)	31⅞	31½	31½	31½
34⅝	18¼	Distillers Cp Seag	23¾	23⅜	23⅝	23⅞
61½	41½	Dome Mines (2¶)	57	56	56	56⅜
11⅜	7¾	Dominion Stores	10½	10⅜	10⅜	10¼
80⅜	50⅜	Douglas A	81	79½	80⅞	78½
46	29	Dresser A (1½e)	47	46	47	..
25¼	13	Dresser B	24¾	23¾	24	24
8¼	4⅞	Dunhill Inter	7⅝	7½	7½	7½
167¾	133	du Pont de Nem (3.60)	164	163	163⅝	163
133⅛	109	du Pont deb (6)	130	130	130	130
9⅞	5½	Eastern Roll Mill	8⅞	8⅜	8⅜	8½
185	156	Eastman Kodak (5¶)	172	170½	172	..
39⅜	28½	Eaton Mfg (2)	38⅜	37⅝	38¼	38
13½	5¾	Eitingon Schild	13½	13	13⅜	13½
45⅝	30⅝	Elec Auto-Lite (2b)	46¾	45⅞	45⅞	45⅝
17⅜	10	Elec Boat	13⅝	13¼	13½	13½
7⅞	5½	Elec & Mus Ind (.24e)	5¼	5⅛	5¼	5⅛
17¾	6⅜	Elec Pow & Lt	15½	15¼	15¼	14¾
78	29½	El Pw&L 6% pf	71¼	71¼	71¼	70
85	32¾	Elec Pow & L pf	78	78	78	77
55¼	42⅜	Elec Sto Battery (2¶)	47	47	47	46¾
8¼	4⅜	Exchange Buffet	5¼	5¼	5¼	5⅛
5¾	2⅝	Fairbanks Co	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅞
65	34¾	Fairbanks Morse (1¶)	66½	65	65¾	65
50⅝	31⅝	Fajardo Sug (2)	48¼	47¼	47¾	46
27⅝	18¾	Fed Lt & Trac	26½	25¾	26	25¾
101	69⅝	Fed M&S pf	94	94	94	91
30	15½	Fed Motor Tr (.40)	9¼	8⅞	8⅞	9
12¼	7⅜	Fed Screw W	4	4	4	..
5⅜	3	Fed Water Serv	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
49½	38	Fidelity Ph F In (1.20¶)	41½	41½	41½	..
33¼	24⅞	Firestone T&R (.90b)	29½	29¼	29¼	29⅜
105½	100½	Firestn T&R pf A (6)	104¾	104¾	104¾	105
48¾	40	First Nat Stores (2½)	47	47	47	46½
45	30½	Flintkote Co (1)	35¼	34⅝	35	35
14¼	3⅞	Foliansbee B (h)	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
47½	32	Food Mach n (1)	40	40	40	40
111½	106	Food Machine pf (4½)	108	108	108	..
116	84	Hercules Powder (5)	113¾	113¾	113¾	..
44⅞	30½	Holland Furn	38⅞	38	38⅝	38
116	108	Holland Furnace pf (5)	108½	108½	108½	..
27½	9	Hollander (¼¶)	27½	26¾	26⅞	27¼
37¾	19¼	Holly Sugar (2¶)	35	34¾	35	34¾
44¼	39⅞	Houdaille Her A (2½)	41¾	41¾	41¾	41⅜
33	22¼	Houdaille Her B (1½)	30⅜	30¼	30½	30
70⅛	54¾	Household Fin A (3¶)	65½	65½	65½	..
12¼	6⅜	Houston Oil vtc	9⅝	9⅜	9½	9½
77⅜	48¾	Howe Sound (3¶)	52¾	52⅛	52⅜	52
11⅝	8*	Hud & Man pf	11⅝	11⅜	11⅝	11¾
19¾	13½	Hudson Motor	19⅛	18⅞	18⅛	19
3¼	1	Hupp Motors	2⅛	2	2	2⅛
29¼	18⅝	Ill Central	29	28⅜	28⅞	27¾
54⅜	30	Ill Central pf	53	51	53	51
70	58	Ill Central LL (4)	69¼	68½	69¼	68
36	25⅝	Indus Rayon (1.68)	35	34⅝	35¼	34⅛
117	88⅜	Inland Steel (3)	115½	115	115	114⅝
13¾	6⅛	Inspiration Cop	11	10¾	11	10½
18⅞	11½	Interboro R T (h)	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
5¼	2½	Intercon Stub	3⅞	3¾	3¾	3¾
13¼	9⅝	Interlake Iron	13¼	12⅛	13⅛	12¼
5⅞	2⅝	Int Agr Corp	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	3¼
41	22¾	Int Agr ppf	28	27½	28	27¾
56¼	35½	Int Cement (2)	56½	56	56½	55¾
50½	50½	Int Harvester (2½)	87	86½	86⅞	86
5½	2¾	Int Hydroelec	4¼	4	4¼	4
8	4½	Int Merc Marine	5¼	5¼	5¼	5⅛
63⅜	43¼	Int Nickel (1.40)	62¾	61¾	62⅜	61½
9½	3¾	Int Pap&Pow A	10½	10	10¼	9½
4¼	1⅜	Int Pap&Pow B	4¼	4	4¼	4¼
3¼	1⅜	Int Pap&Pow C	3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
60½	20½	Pap&P pf	60½	58½	59	60½
44	37	nIt Print Ink (2)	40	40	40	40
8½	3¾	nIt Rys Cen Am	7½	7½	7½	8
52¾	19¼	Int Rys C A pf	52	52	52	52
53½	47

Business and Industry

Government Deficit for Quarter Smaller as Income Jumps

Commerce and Finance

Retail Business Is 10 to 18 P. C. Above Last Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Under the favorable influence of cooler weather, retail trade during the past week pushed strongly forward with the most vigorous demand thus far this fall for all types of seasonable merchandise, according to the Dun & Bradstreet weekly review.

While the widest gains were recorded for men's and women's apparel, house furnishings, furniture, staple dry goods and groceries contributed heavily to the enlarged total, according to the report.

Blankets, sweaters, and three-piece knit suits moved into prominence, and there was more interest taken in felt hats, shoes, and fur garments. Men's topcoats and hats sold better than suits. The demand for rugs, draperies, and kitchenware broadened abruptly.

Weather Stimulates Buying

"Snow, frost, and chilly winds combined to stimulate consumer buying in all districts," the survey continues, "with some of the leading cities reporting retail sales larger by 5 to 15 per cent than for the week preceding. This brought the average of retail volume for the country, as a whole, to an estimated range of 10 to 18 per cent higher than for the corresponding 1935 week.

"In the New England States, sales were maintained at 15 to 18 per cent ahead of last year's. The improvement in the East was most marked in the large centers, following the disappointing results of the first half of September, the increase over 1935 running from 7 to 16 per cent.

"For the Middle West the rise over the 1935 retail volume amounted to 15 to 20 per cent," says the survey, "with cool weather favoring all lines. The steadily-improvnig agricultural situation helped sales in the Northwest to increase by 12 to 18 per cent. Making one of the best showings for the country, distribution in the South went ahead of the 1935 figures by 15 to 25 per cent.

"In some sections of the Southwest the upswing was less pronounced, narrowing the advantage over last year to 10 to 20 per cent. Despite the unsettlement in the shipping industry, the estimated total for the Pacific coast was up 18 to 30 per cent from the 1935 week.

Wholesale Buying Widens

"In alignment with the more rapid turnover of retail stocks, wholesalers had the largest flow of business in three weeks. Buyers were more numerous in the leading markets and mail orders were heavier.

"Increases over the preceding period were marked in some branches, lifting the estimated wholesale volume 20 to 25 per cent over that of the comparative 1935 week. No indications have become discernible, as yet, of the pre-election lull, which had been feared.

"Buying has gained momentum at such a steady rate that, in certain staples as well as fashion items, actual shortages have developed. This has made more acute the tight delivery situation which has existed for more than a month," the report concludes.

Gas Revenues Rise 4.4 P. C. During July

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Revenues of utility companies selling natural and manufactured gas in July amounted to $51,593,000, compared with $49,407,800 in the like month last year, an increase of 4.4 per cent, according to the American Gas Association.

For the seven months ended July 31, receipts were $470,507,100, or 7.1 per cent more than those of $439,465,500 in the corresponding period of 1935.

Sales in July were 109,945,200,000 cubic feet of natural and manufactured gas, against 93,994,900,000 a year before, a gain of 17 per cent, and for seven months were 969,455,100,000 cubic feet, against 837,132,700,000, an advance of 15.8 per cent.

Cambridgeport Savings Bank
Incorporated 1853
Central Sq., Cambridge
Deposits Received by Mail
INTEREST BEGINS
OCT. 10

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no Stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Wherever you live you can open an account and deposit your savings by mail. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

Boston Penny Savings Bank	Oct. 10
Home Savings Bank	Oct. 10
Union Savings Bank	Oct. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Oct. 10
Dorchester Savings Bank	Oct. 15
East Boston Savings Bank	Oct. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Oct. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Oct. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Oct. 15
Blackstone Savings Bank	Oct. 21
Charlestown Five Cents Savings Bank	Oct. 21
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Nov. 2
Franklin Savings Bank	Nov. 2
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Nov. 2
Brookline Savings Bank	Oct. 10
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Oct. 10
North Ave. Savings Bank, Cambridge	Oct. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Oct. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Oct. 20
Grove Hall Savings Bank	Oct. 20
Cambridge Savings Bank	Nov. 2
Medford Savings Bank	Nov. 2
Somerville Savings Bank	Nov. 2

Chrysler Beats Ford, Taking Second Place

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

DURING the first six months of the current year, General Motors retained first place as the largest seller of passenger motor cars, but Ford, previously in second place, was replaced by Chrysler, the Alexander Hamilton Institute reports. Total sales of General Motors in the first half amounted to 824,226 passenger cars as compared with 442,809 sold by Chrysler and 422,303 sold by Ford. Last year, in the first six months, General Motors sold 510,117 cars, Ford sold 489,402 and Chrysler sold 348,292.

Total sales of passenger automobiles in the first six months rose to a new recovery peak, surpassing all corresponding periods with the exception of the pre-depression year 1929, states the institute. Actual sales totaled 1,853,081 cars, compared with 1,461,940 in the first half of last year, 663,554 in 1932, the depression's low year, and 2,156,118 cars in 1929.

State of Alabama Faces Unemployment Insurance Law Test

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Oct. 3 (AP)—Many Alabama corporations moved today to take advantage of a temporary order restraining collection of state taxes levied on the Gulf States Steel Co. under the Alabama unemployment insurance law.

Borden Burr, Gulf counsel, said at least 100 other firms would become parties to the suit Monday by filing petitions as intervenors.

Federal Judge C. B. Kennamer granted the temporary order on condition the Gulf States Co. placed the $31,000 in taxes due in the Federal depository here, pending the final outcome of the corporation's attack on the state law.

A hearing on the petition for a permanent injunction, a test of the law's constitutionality, was set for Oct. 9.

The unemployment insurance law levies 1 per cent on employees, and recaptures 90 per cent of the Federal unemployment insurance tax levied on employers. The taxes so collected would be used to provide payments during periods of unemployment for contributors.

Plans of the Gulf States Steel Co., to file a new suit attacking both the state and federal laws were dropped, temporarily at least, when Attorney General A. A. Carmichael announced "administrative obstacles" made it impossible for the state to agree to the suit.

World's Gold Stocks Due to Revaluations At $21,000,000,000

NEW YORK (AP)—Widespread revaluation of currencies in the past few years, with consequent increase in monetary gold stocks in terms of currency units, the New York Federal Reserve Bank pointed out in its monthly review, has greatly increased "the potential expansion of currency and bank credit on the basis of existing gold reserves."

Measured in terms of present dollars, gold holdings of central banks and governments, exclusive of Russia, indicate a total of approximately $21,000,000,000 in contrast with $11,000,000,000 in old dollar value five years ago, the review stated.

"As a result of the reduction in the gold value of the dollar," it adds, "together with the heavy inflow of gold from abroad, the present monetary gold stocks of the United States in dollar value is now nearly equal to the world stock of monetary gold in 1931."

Higher prices paid for newly mined gold have stimulated production, adding to world stocks, the review stated.

SEC Lists Salaries Of Six Companies

WASHINGTON (AP)—Salaries paid by a number of companies in 1935 were reported by the Securities Commission, with $50,200 paid to J E. Lewis, president of the Harbison-Walker Refractories Company of Pittsburgh heading the list.

The commission denied requests from the companies that the salaries be treated confidentially.

P. B. Mossman, vice-president of the Pittsburgh Company received $25,200 while Raymond Willey, vice president, received $19,139.

Other companies paid the following salaries during the year:

Gilchrist Company, Boston—Felix Vorenberg, president, $35,500; F. Frank Vorenberg, vice-president, $16,000; Samuel Vorenberg, $12,150.

National Enameling & Stamping Company, Milwaukee — Alfred J. Kieckhefer, president, $27,000; J. F. Blackie, vice-president, $16,200; Thomas W. Walter Gulley, vice-president, $12,000.

New York Dock Company, New York City—D. L. Tilly, officer and director, $20,145; R. L. Morris, $7840; C. E. Hicks, $7517.

American Crystal Sugar Company, Denver—W. N. Wilds, president, $17,430; H. E. Vitkoski, vice-president, $14,310; G. B. Rodman, sales manager, $11,499.

Pittsburgh Exchange Hearings October 19

WASHINGTON (AP)—The securities Commission set Monday, Oct. 19, for hearings on the applications of the Pittsburgh Stock Exchange for extension of unlisted trading in 16 securities.

Commission officials said the hearings would be continuous, with each issue being taken up immediately after disposition of the previous one.

Railroads Make Six-Year Buying Record in 1936

CHICAGO (AP)—The nation's railroads figure they have spent almost $600,000,000 in American markets in the first eight months of 1936—a six-year buying record.

The purchases were the heaviest, said the magazine Railway Age, since 1930.

"During the eight months ended Aug. 31, expenditures by railroads for materials, supplies and fuel and the value of orders placed by them for new locomotives and cars reached the imposing sum of $597,000,000," the publication added.

It was estimated that $341,577,000 went for materials and supplies and $88,987,000 for equipment—a total of $430,564,000 for manufacturers. The remaining $166,439,000 went for coal and fuel oil.

Virtually all of the amount, a spokesman pointed out, was expended in the United States.

Orders placed with manufacturers were calculated at 61 per cent greater than during the corresponding period of 1935; 22 per cent larger than during the same months of 1932 and 1933 combined; and 18 per cent ahead of the first eight months of 1931.

However, they fell 52 per cent under the total for the first two thirds of 1929.

While equipment orders fell well below the corresponding figures for 1929 and 1930, Railway Age said, "they came within $24,000,000 of equaling the totals for the first eight months of all the previous five years combined."

The $597,000,000 spent in the first eight months of this year compared to these expenditures in the same periods of recent years: 1935, $423,232,000; 1934, $485,757,000; 1933, $280,746,000; 1932, $307,642,000; 1931, $531,275,000; 1930, $882,862,000; 1929, $1,146,912,000.

"Purchases from manufacturers are now averaging 60 per cent larger than 1935 and over 100 per cent more than in 1933," the publication said. "These purchases are being financed out of current earnings."

Big British Bank Aims Criticism At Monetary Expansion

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON — The Westminster Bank, one of Britain's "big five" banking institutions, in its review for September, suggests some limitations upon the prosperity-making effects of monetary expansion to which attention has recently been called by the Economic Intelligence Service of the League of Nations.

While agreeing that an increase in the supply of money stimulates some expansion in industrial activity, the Bank finds that the magnitude and continuance of such expansion depend on other factors and particularly on the state of business confidence.

"In Germany," the bank goes on to say, "the large state expenditures were at least partly responsible for the depreciation in the unofficial value of the Reichsmark and for the tightening of exchange restrictions. In the United States the danger has lain, and continues to lie, in the additions to the public debt which still arouse anxiety in business circles despite reassuring official statements, and this anxiety undoubtedly operates as a brake on industrial recovery.

"Within the sterling bloc, on the other hand, conditions have been better. The increase in monetary circulation, the rise in money incomes and the revival of investment opportunities here, it is stated, brought about a considerable increase in the demand for funds for investment, and the fall in interest rates appears to have come to an end.

"It must be regarded as somewhat unusual, however," the report says, "to consider these developments, at any rate to the extent so far seen, as unfavorable. The counterpart of the demand for investible funds is the new factories and extensions to existing businesses which those funds are required to finance. These create employment in their erection and also add permanently to the industrial organization of the country, and are therefore to be welcomed."

Eastern Real Estate Bond Prices Up 2 P. C. in Month

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Prices of real estate bonds in the East increased 2 per cent in September, the average of 200 typical issues compiled by Amott, Baker & Co. reveals. In August prices advanced 0.5 per cent.

The average price per $1000 of face value is now $418, an increase of 7.5 per cent for the first nine months of the year. The Amott-Baker average on Sept. 1 was $410. Pittsburgh prices made the greatest increase during the month among the cities used in compiling the average, gaining 7.8 per cent during September.

Theater issues increased 4.6 per cent and remain the highest priced at $656 among the classifications used in the averages. Hotels, with a September gain of 2.5 per cent, advanced to $366.

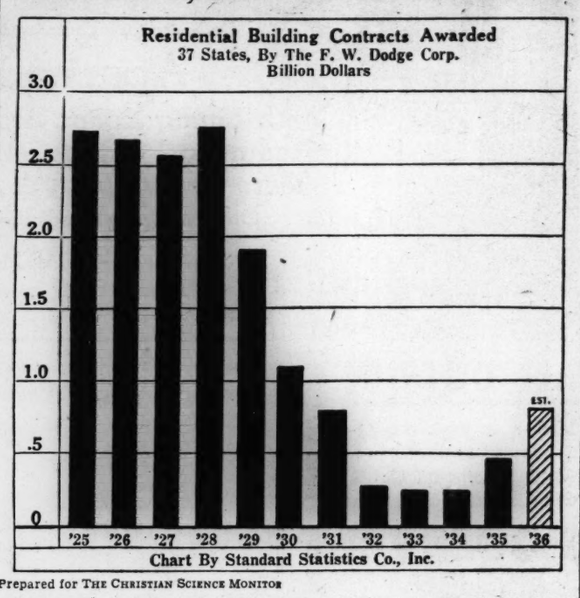
Quarterly Income Shares Seeks Status as 'Mutual'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JERSEY CITY — Directors of Quarterly Income Shares, Inc., at a special meeting took action to qualify this $44,000,000 investment fund as a mutual investment company under the terms of the Federal Revenue Act of 1936, it was announced. The act accords to mutual investment companies a more favorable tax status than that of so-called "other" companies.

To ratify this decision as well as other desirable changes in the charter of Quarterly Income Shares, Inc., a special stockholders' meeting will be held Oct. 29, 1936.

Residential Building 60-70 P.C. Above '35, but 70 P.C. Under '28



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

As compared with 1928, the last really good year, residential building in 1936 probably will be lower by 70 per cent. This year will be the seventh consecutive year of decidedly subnormal building.

Residential construction this year will run 60 per cent to 70 per cent ahead of 1935, but the total will be close to 60 per cent below that of 1929, which was not an especially active year in the residential building field.

A Window in Threadneedle Street

By David Wills

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

A problem which promises to become increasingly prominent among our economists, and later among our politicians, is that of economic and social change. Two of its aspects have recently been given an airing in England. Various estimates have been published to show how our population may be expected to change during the next few decades, on the basis of our past and present experience. And at the recent British Association Meeting, Sir Josiah Stamp viewed with alarm the tendency for natural scientists to point with pride at purely technical achievements, in complete disregard of their social effects.

Sir Josiah was properly scornful of the eagerness with which the engineer, when he does wake up to social consequences, turns to crank panaceas, or in England at any rate, to discussion of the rival advantages of fascism and communism as economic systems. The Great Engineer fallacy may be exploded in England, as in America, but engineers in both countries still show a touching faith in such theories as Technocracy, or Social Credit.

Reproduction Rate Falling

The population problem may be the less evident to the observer, but it promises to be one of the most urgent. Although the total population of the west European nations has been increasing for some considerable period, it seems that the seeds of a decrease which may be extremely drastic have already been sown. Thanks in part to rising standards of living, methdos of birth control, the economic desire to have smaller families, the fertility rate has been decreasing for some time, and shows no sign of becoming stationary, let alone increasing again. Declining death rate has masked the effects of declining fertility, but in many countries including England, the net reproduction rate (which may be defined roughly as the ratio between female births in successive generations) is less than unity, and the population is not reproducing itself.

In England it has been calculated that the net reproduction rate in 1933 was 0.734, and it is still falling. Dr. Enid Charles estimates that if fertility and mortality for each year of age remain at the 1933 level, the population of England and Wales will increase slowly from its present level of around 40.5 millions, will reach a maximum of under 41 millions by 1943, will fall slowly at 38.5 millions by 1975, and will then drop rapidly to around 20 millions by 2035.

On another, but by no means unreasonable assumption, namely that fertility and mortality continue to fall in manner suggested by the trend of the last 10 years, the population by 2035 will be under 5 millions. These are obviously no more than rough guesses at what the population may eventually be, since no one can say just what will be the changes in fertility and mortality rates in the future. But the important thing, which Professor Carr-Saunders emphasises in his recently published, and invaluable book, on world population, is not that a decline in fertility, if it continues, will create a problem in the future, but that a future problem already has been created by the present low level of fertility.

The Population Problem

Nothing that can be done now in England will prevent a fall in population that will go a long way by the end of the century; all that we can do to encourage an unlikely increase in fertility will only insure that our population may ultimately go up again after it has fallen. All sorts of social difficulties will be created by such a population change; old-age pensions, for example, will become an increasing burden on the producing population, since the average age of the population will increase rapidly as the supply of newcomers decreases. Dr. Townsend's bonanza pensions, applied to such a population, would be even more like lifting yourself up by the shoestrings than they are at present!

The population problem has probably played less than its proper part in economic discussions, if only because adequate statistical material has been, and still is, pitifully meager. Sir Josiah's admonition to the natural scientists to spend a little more time on methods of social change rather than on provoking further technical change, deals with more familiar questions; his sermon drew out the immediate retort from one engineer that he was merely repeating the old game of trying to smash the machines.

Others suggested that perhaps Sir Josiah the economist was weaving excuses for Sir Josiah the railroad magnate, who, as chairman of the London Midland Scottish Railway Company, is being urged to modernize his equipment a little more rapidly. But he is obviously right in his complaint.

He is by no means the first to suggest that technical innovation may proceed not only too rapidly for the social system to catch up, but also so rapidly as to produce a net loss of real income merely for the sake of having something new. This phenomenon may be as important as that of the reduction in real income which may be produced by the refusal of a monopolist to pass on to the consumer the advantages of technological improvements.

Need of Social Research

The classical economic theory, dealing with completely competitive concerns, free markets, perfectly mobile labor and capital, no trade restrictions, and a flexible price system, solved the problem of technical invention by means of falling profits for some concerns followed perhaps by bankruptcy and withdrawal of that concern and its capital from business; and rising profits of other concerns, with competition always working to cut down the cost of production as fast as a new commodity is produced.

Sir Josiah's plea for social research to enable society to keep up with, or limit its inventions, is further evidence of the difference between American and British reaction to a problem which they have in common. Our plea is not for a return to the ideal free competition, because there are very few people in England who believe such a condition practicable, even if desirable. Labor and capital are not mobile, competition is giving way to limited competition between semi-monopolists, or to outright monopoly; the price system is a less and less flexible method of diverting goods to markets or capital to industries.

Capitalization of industries bears less and less relation to the prudent investment upon which a free economic system might secure a reasonable return, but reflects the utmost limit of income that can be extorted from the consumer.

These tendencies may be exaggerated in their importance by being listed so briefly, but they are ever present, and are forcing Britain at any rate to look for means of rational control as the guiding force of an economic system, rather that for a set of rules within which an automatic system can operate. Sir Josiah did well to emphasize that the problem of adaption to change would be as fundamental even in what we tend to call planned systems. For most of our present plans deal with things known; the difficulty is to plan in advance for things now completely unknown.

Egg and Poultry Co-ops Do $69,000,000 Business

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—There was a 30 per cent increase in the marketing of eggs and poultry by the farmers' co-operative associations during the 1935-36 marketing season, according to the Farm Credit Administration.

Business of co-operatives marketing poultry and poultry products aggregated $69,000,000 in the recent season, compared with $53,000,000 in 1934-35. Higher prices for eggs and poultry were primarily responsible for the larger dollar volume of sales. Many of the egg and poultry co-operatives had a healthy growth in membership during the period. Approximately 93,000 farmers are members of such associations at present.

More than half the 1935-36 business was in the Pacific coast states. California ranks first with sales of $20,300,000 for seven associations, compared to $14,900,000 in 1934-35.

The State of Washington had the largest number of members of co-operative poultry and egg associations—19,700 members in four associations—and was second in business volume — $16,640,000, compared to $13,220,000 in 1934-35.

Missouri was third in business volume, $7,490,000, followed by Utah with $6,800,000.

Treasury Deficit Reduced; Receipts Gain Substantially

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—The Government deficit at the end of the first quarter of the current fiscal year totaled $524,884,087, compared with $832,021,766 at the end of the corresponding period of last year, the month-end Treasury statement revealed.

A substantial increase in receipts for the first quarter and a reduction in expenditures were reported by the Treasury.

Receipts for the three months were $1,135,915,677, compared with $998,464,465 a year ago.

Expenditures were lower at $1,660,799,764, against $1,830,486,231. They included: General, $1,059,056,813, compared with $949,803,780, and recovery and relief, $601,742,951, compared with $880,682,415.

Repayments Increase

Repayments to lending agencies in the first quarter amounted to $292,383,496, compared with repayments of $64,448,581 in 1936. Reimbursements to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation headed the list this year with $212,404,809, compared with an outlay of $40,978,097 last year.

The other large repayment was $63,748,484, against an expenditure of $145,751,213 in 1936, for the Commodity Credit Corporation. Recoverable assets in the amount of $8,354,487 for the Agricultural Adjustment Administration and $7,875,716 for the Farm Credit Administration also were shown.

The largest emergency expenditure was by the Works Progress Administration of $479,168,389, compared with $17,124,955 last year.

Emergency conservation work showed an expenditure of $49,351,727, compared with $160,784,558 in 1936; loans and grants to states and municipalities, $58,563,583, compared with repayments of $41,048,494 last year; public highways, $90,175,365, compared with $82,017,000, and river and harbor work, $42,083,942, compared with $34,135,754.

With the exception of processing taxes on farm products, which were thrown out by the Supreme Court, all important forms of receipts showed gains in the three months. The processing tax collection was $2494, compared with $39,015,513 in 1936.

Miscellaneous internal imposts, headed by the liquor, tobacco and manufacturing excise taxes, were the chief source of revenue in the quarter, with $625,333,270, compared with $526,377,891 a year ago.

Income taxes gained substantially for the quarter, amounting to $359,641,731, compared with $277,849,826 the year before. Customs collections were $101,898,005, against $96,542,469. Panama Canal tolls were $6,372,969, compared with $5,642,926. Seignorage on silver netted $14,408,310, against $14,603,993.

Canadian Financing For Eight Months Highest in 5 Years

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK,—Provincial and municipal financing by the Canadian Government during the month of September totaled $145,781,750 of which $118,568,200 was for refunding purposes and $27,213,500 for new capital, according to Wood, Gundy & Co., Ltd.

All financing during the month was placed in the Canadan market and was almost entirely for the account of the Government, consisting of $45,000,000 of 4½ year 1 per cent notes and $55,000,000 of 3 per cent perpetual bonds, callable on and after Sept. 15, 1966, together with two issues of treasury bills aggregating $45,000,000 issued to refund a like amount of maturing treasury bills. In September of last year financing amounted to $190,872,102 and in September, 1934, to $8.856,100.

For the first nine months of this year, financing totaled $830,179,365, exceeding the volume in that period in any of the previous four years. For the same period of 1935, a total of $625,552,975 was reported, and in 1934, a total of $267,165,317. Of the total for the first nine months of this year, $744,876,300 was for refunding and $85,303,065 to provide new capital.

Corporate financing for the first nine months of this year, totaling $205,385,724 also was the largest volume in that period in any of the preceding four years and compares with $27,062,000 in 1935 and $40,686,596 in 1934. Among the large issues during September of this year for refunding purposes were $16,500,000 by Canada Cement Company; $10,000,000 by Simpsons Ltd., and $5,000,000 by Dominion Tar & Chemical Company.

Maine Central Asks ICC Permission to Buy Road

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Maine Central Railroad Company has asked the Interstate Commerce Commission for permission to acquire control of the Dexter & Piscataquis Railroad Company through purchase of capital stock.

The Maine carrier proposes to buy 1193 shares of the company's 1220 outstanding capital stock of $100 par value.

The Dexter & Piscataquis is now under a long-term lease to the Maine Central.

St. Lawrence Treaty Is Up for Discussion

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 2 (AP)—Toll-free shipping on the barge canal and the St. Lawrence treaty engaged the attention of delegates today at the start of the 27th annual convention of the New York State Waterways Association.

William E. Woolard, president, said the group was prepared to defend free canal navigation under the leadership of state Senator William T. Byrne of Albany.

With Dissolving of 'Gold Bloc' World Bows to Managed Money

NEW YORK (AP)—Defection of France, Switzerland and the Netherlands from a fixed gold standard leaves but two of the larger powers, the United States and Belgium, which theoretically buy or sell the yellow metal at a fixed price.

Both the United States and Belgium have been through the devaluation mill, which sliced approximately 41 per cent from the old gold value of the dollar and about 28 per cent from the belga. The operation left both, however, in a position to resume later the present "modern" gold standard.

Several nations, notably the United States, Great Britain, France, the Netherlands and Canada, have stabilization funds which are used to maintain their currencies at desired ratios with other monetary units.

France, Great Britain and the United States have agreed to use these funds in the present emergency to prevent wide fluctuations which would disturb the normal flow of trade.

Most of the "managed" currencies use, as means of control, gold embargoes, licensing of foreign payments, and prohibition of imports beyond certain quotas fixed by the governments themselves.

These controls have their eye on commodity balances. Their goal is usually to see the country imports no more than it can pay for, preferably in exports.

Here is the monetary situation in some of the more important trading nations:

United States — Buys and sells gold bullion at the fixed rate of $35 per ounce and permits free exports to countries following the same practice. Reserves of the United States are about $10,800,000,000 greatest in the world and the highest in history.

Great Britain—Left the gold standard in 1931 and maintains the stability of the pound by operations of an "equalization" fund. Gold may be exported only under government license. Nominal par value of the pound is $8.239, but the range in recent years has been from around $4.86, old gold standard parity, to approximately $5.07. British gold reserves are slightly more than $2,000,000,000, a record high.

France Embargoes Gold Exports

France—Until Sept. 26 on a fixed gold standard, France has virtually embargoed exports of gold and provided for the revaluation of her currency to between the limits of 49 and 43 milligrams of gold to the franc. That works out, in terms of the dollar, to between 4.963 and 4.355 cents to the franc. The old parity was 6.63 cents. France still has the huge sum of roundly $3.400,000,000, the second largest gold stock in the world.

Germany—while still nominally on the gold standard, Germany's currency is among the most strictly managed in the world. There are more than 10 classifications of marks, of differing internal values, in circulation. The Reich's gold reserve amounts to only about $26,200,000.

Italy—Another country whose currency is strictly managed by the Government, with imports and exports of gold, currency and goods under stringent control. Gold reserves at the end of October, 1935, when the Bank of Italy ceased reporting its condition, were $350,000,000. Nominal parity in relation to the dollar is 8.91 cents to the lira and the recent range of quotations has been around 8.80 cents.

Russia—The Russian ruble, a purely internal currency, is not known in internatoinal commerce, all Soviet payments being made either in gold or in foreign currencies. New York exchange experts have estimated gold holdings variously in the neighborhood of a billion dollars.

Japan Tied to Sterling

Japan—Off the gold standard, with its currency, the yen, tied closely to the pound sterling. Gold may not be exported. The Government fixes the ratio of gold to the yen. Nominal parity with the dollar is 84.40 cents to the yen, but the recent range has been in the neighborhood of 29 cents. Gold reserves, as given by the United States Federal Reserve Board, stood at $454,000,000 July 31.

Canada—Off the gold standard, with export of gold permitted under license. The Canadian dollar is nominally worth 1.6931 American dollars, but the recent range of exchange has been around the old gold standard parity of $1. Gold reserves about $300,000,000.

Switzerland and the Netherlands—Both deserted the gold standard after the French devaluation announcement, Switzerland to revalue about the same percentage as France and the Netherlands to "let the guilder find its level."

In the "sterling bloc," with currencies more or less controlled and following the movements of the pound, are the units of the British Empire, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Finland, Latvia, Greece, Portugal, Egypt, Argentina and Bolivia.

Poland, theoretically on gold, nevertheless controls external payments and is classified under the managed currency group. Austria, off the gold standard, nevertheless, has no government control.

California Plans Campaign to Push Dried Fruit Sales

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES — Success of the sale of California's canned peach surplus earlier this year by nation-wide exploitation has led to a national sales campaign for dried fruits, beginning Oct. 12, to last for two weeks.

Seeing a crisis in the movement of their products in depressed foreign markets, 30,000 growers on 525,000 acres banded together recently under the Dried Fruit Stabilization Committee to see what they could do to stimulate more domestic consumption of dates, prunes, raisins, and dried apples, apricots, figs, peaches and pears.

The growers point to a dropping off of foreign trade in dried fruits of 18 per cent below the average for the last three years. The growers hope to maintain the recent average annual income of $35,000,000 from the 500,000 tons of produce on orchards and vineyards valued at $300,000,000.

National chain-store organizations have pledged 35,000 retail outlets, according to Harold Angier, stabilization committee secretary.

In the peach campaign, the surplus of 6,000,000 cases was reduced to 2,000,000 in a few months, a reduction which food dealers consider as proof that consumers can buy more food if their appetites are stimulated.

Officials point to the advantage California products are having in eastern markets at this time because of drought conditions which have minimized the competition of many rivals.

Saskatchewan Debt Eased From Farmers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

REGINA, Sask.—A debt burden of $75,000,000 will be lifted from the backs of drought area farmers of Saskatchewan as a result of a voluntary agreement between the federal and provincial governments and mortgage and loan companies of the dominion.

Between 40,000 and 50,000 farmers will be affected. The governments will cancel $25,000,000 of relief advances owed by the farmers, and the companies will clean the slate of $45,000,000 of unpaid interest on mortgages and loans up to Jan. 1, 1935.

In addition, all farm loans and mortgages will bear a maximum rate of 6 per cent, reducing the annual interest burden by about $4,000,000.

Interest on debts for 1935 and 1936 will be added to the principal and consolidated over a 10-year period, payable in installments of 5 per cent annually for nine years, the balance on the tenth year.

The new plan will almost eliminate the need for debt adjustment boards in Saskatchewan.

323 Favorable Dividend Changes; Highest in Years

NEW YORK (AP)—Favorable dividend changes in September totaled 323, the greatest number in any month of the past six years with the exception of December, 1935, Standard Statistics Company reports.

This compared with 212 in August and 130 in September, 1935. Unfavorable changes numbered 9 against 7 the month before and 21 in the like month last year.

Unusual Opportunity

to secure services of formally retired business man of mature judgment. Rehabilitating declining businesses preferred or any active business. Box K-40, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass.

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OCT. 10
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The facilities for industrial progress Birmingham offers are described in the new Industrial Book for Birmingham forwarded free on application.

THE CITY OF BIRMINGHAM INFORMATION BUREAU
The Council House
Birmingham, 1 England

Liquor Men Told Wet Area Shrinks Under Local Vote

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Oct. 3—Liquor dealers are feeling the rising tide of local option. Expectation of an alcoholic drought, which they foresee as the result of the number of communities in the various states which are scheduled to vote on local option in November, has aroused the dealers to take steps to protect the "future of their business," it was learned here at the convention of the Retail Liquor Dealers' Protective Association.

The usual situation wherein dry leaders talk about tightening liquor laws was reversed here when the association, comprising some 2000 Illinois tavern keepers and liquor dealers, decided to go to the State Legislature in its next session and se how they could get stronger regulation of their own activities, in order to curtail criticism of their establishments.

On Defensive

In their sessions the dealers admitted that they must now take the defensive which for the last three years has been held by prohibition advocates. Beginning to feel the pressure of civic organizations, churches, and anti-repeal sponsors who are aroused by the manner in which many taverns are operated, the liquor interests are wondering how they can bring the tavern keepers in line in order to silence criticism, it is found. One of these investigations recently reported was made by the Juvenile Protective Association in Chicago which brought to light many violations of law.

Reducing Number

Aware of public sentiment, the dealers are resolving to reduce the number of taverns in Illinois to one for every 700 people, to ban hostesses from taverns, to remove stools from bars which they claim have attracted women, and to adopt a uniform closing hour for taverns outside of incorporated towns. Of the 27,000 tavern keepers and liquor dealers in Illinois, approximately 2000 are members of this association.

Mayors of many cities in the State were invited to meet the liquor dealers to find some way of "keeping the liquor business safe for the future," and to eliminate evils which are admittedly bringing the taverns into disrepute.

Obeying Laws

But some of these Mayors frankly told the dealers that the best way to turn criticism away from them was to see that the liquor laws were enforced in their localities, that taverns were closed at the stated hour, that liquor should not be sold to minors, that blinds, curtains, and screens and partitions be removed in accordance with the law.

"The country will never again have national or state prohibition," declared Arthur S. Smith, chairman of the Illinois Liquor Control Commission "but the country will become dry by the 'cell' method—here a community which has gone dry and there a community which has gone dry.

"Don't waste time going to the state capitol to get any fancy laws passed," he told those liquor dealers. "You had better insist on enforcing the present laws as they now stand, if you want to remain in business."

For Each Community

George T. Jones, Mayor of Joliet, discouraged the dealers from trying to get further liquor legislation. He said that the liquor industry was now a problem of each local community and that the dealers in each locality would have to operate according to the present laws if they

Said W. E. Schurman, Mayor of Pekin, Ill.: "This nation, which went wet with apparent enthusiasm three years ago, is in the process of drying up. And the procedure is more in accord with human nature than was the blanket liquor ban imposed by federal amendment.

Wet Area Shrinking

"The wet area, which included most of the country for a year or two after repeal, is now shrinking, as a result of local option. Usually the procedure is adopted by township, village, and small cities. Some states report that in connection with the coming fall elections, portions of more than half their counties will have local option votes. It may be predicted that most of the national area, if not most of the population, will soon be dry again as far as local enforcement is concerned.

"The rapid reversal of popular attitude is explained as due to—injuries from drunken automobile driving, noise of night clubs, disreputable beer shops, laxity of liquor boards in issuing liquor permits, and renewed activity of rural church groups."

Businesslike Basis Urged for Nations

(Continued from Page 1)

lems. For example, ironing out conflicts between central, state and local governments is as perplexing to one country as to another.

Among numerous other topics which know no national boundaries are public land ownership policy, administration of metropolitan areas, standardization of automobile traffic signals, unemployment relief, support for schools and libraries.

Liberalizes Administration

"Technology as applied to government has provided a background of common ideology which has absolutely denationalized administration," commented Mr. Egger, reviewing this subject for Public Management, organ of the International City Managers' association.

"Even while international political conversation becomes more of a game of 'crossed questions and crooked answers' . . . international administrative conversation seems to be growing much simpler and more direct."

The common secretariat is preparing to set the stage for more conversations among officials of other lands. Again taking its cue from American experience, the joint committee authorized as the first move in this direction the publication of a directory of international organizations in the field of public administration.

"World Telephone Book"

Mr. Egger, building on what information was available, got in personal touch or by correspondence with more than 200 international organizations and tabulated information about them and their work in the new directory. Mr. Brownlow calls it "a kind of international telephone book."

Co-operative research under the joint secretariat offers great possibilities, it is believed. After conferences, officials and scholars return to their own countries and continue studies in the subjects discussed. In the past, each has worked in his own field with little knowledge of what the other was doing. But under the joint secretariat such work can be co-ordinated for the benefit of all. Further, officials in governments can be kept informed of what researchers in universities are doing in their fields.

Possibilities Are Many

Other possibilities present themselves. The head office can call special conferences on particular subjects, can even arrange for officials of different countries to exchange posts for a time. Such exchange would be made, according to Mr. Egger, "not as a gesture of 'international friendship' but as a hard-boiled matter of facilitating better clearance of information about administrative methods."

All this activity is distinctly cheering to people who have become discouraged over the inability of diplomats and politicians to bring the nations together.

"It is not unthinkable," wrote Mr. Egger in the current National Municipal Review, "that these associations, composed for the most part of the permanent officials of the public services whose influence on governmental policy is everywhere in the ascendancy, may have more to say that is ultimately important for the keeping of the peace than the political post mortem experts who, by definition, never come into action until all hope is lost."

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Continued from Page 1

ceed Prime Minister Baldwin when he retires, the recommended program is believed to have the sanction of the Government.

Sudden predominance of elaborate military blue prints in national policies reveals how extensively the viewpoint of military staffs is permeating the thinking of statecraft.

Germany, through Der Angriff, official organ of the National Socialist Party, calls "invidious" the Conservative Party's resolution, which bans even the discussion of colonial readjustments. The paper alleges that the British Empire has annexed terrorists since the World War. Land hunger rather than any pressing need for elbow room or resources was said to motivate these British acquisitions. The German article asks which is the British attitude—that of having and holding, proclaimed at Margate, or that of concern for European peace, enunciated at Geneva.

Spain—Delegate to League Issues a Challenge

The established Spanish Government, now besieged by rebels, issues a challenge to all other established Governments. This challenge, enunciated by Ossorio-Gallardo before the League of Nations Assembly, was in its gist as follows:

The Spanish Government was voted into power by an overwhelming majority of the people. If therefore expresses the will of the people. A minority group in violation of the people's mandate has undertaken by force to seize power. How can any nation hesitate to support the democratically elected government as the legitimate one? Let that nation which hesitates look to its own future, for it will have given comfort and support to violent interference with orderly democracy. This precedent may be a costly one to many an established government, which may any day have to confront revolt within its own borders.

The week ends, but not the fighting in Spain. Madrid is encircled, but is fighting desperately to balk the Fascist advance, which has brought insurgents to within 20 miles of the capital. Gen. Eoin O'Duffy, leader of the outlawed Irish Republican Army, issues a summons for 2000 volunteers to aid the Madrid Government. In pursuit of their campaign of fear, the Fascists thrice send bombing planes over the capital as ground defenses belch back at the attackers. Capital police seize 300 spies who had congregated daily in the public library.

Odds—De La Rocque Revives Dispute

News grist from many parts of the world reveals the following:

Col. François De La Rocque's Fascist Social party plans meetings of protest throughout France. This group, once near the very threshold of power in France, now confronts a criminal investigation by the Popular Front Government.

Secretary of the Interior Ickes keeps up his battle against what seems to be collusive bidding on material for United States federal projects. Two cases of such suspected collaboration are referred to Attorney General Cummings for disposition.

Indications of recovery in the United States continue to pour in. Another compilation reports that 7,000,000 unemployed have been returned to jobs since the depression, and that unemployment has been sharply reduced during the summer. An increase of more than $47,000,000 in the assessed valuation of New York real estates represents more fair weather news.

The labor situation in the United States is greatly relieved with Pacific coast shipowners and longshoremen utilizing their 15-day truce to find bases for conciliation.

Social Science Key To Sound Citizenship

(Continued from Page 1)

expect graduates to leave here fully equipped to take an active part in community affairs."

Educators Are Interested

An enthusiastic response from educators and public officials had resulted from his announcement of the plan, Dr. Eddy said, recalling that he had presented it as designed to insure "intelligent participation and active leadership in local affairs." Useful and thorough training in public affairs is offered by several American colleges and universities, but as a rule such studies are elective and thus do not reach the entire student body, he added.

In his inaugural address yesterday, Dr. Eddy declared that "the worth of the state in the long run is the worth of the individuals composing it. He then emphasized that "irresponsible citizens cannot hope to set up a responsible government, that dishonest individuals cannot expect honest public finance, that jingoistic and bellicose peoples cannot operate a pacific League of Nations, and that aloof, fastidious scholars will not turn into alumni impassioned for social justice."

Scholarship Off the Shelf

"The theory that a liberal education automatically will make a citizen responsible is attractive but untrue," he continued. "The truth is that the student is affected by the enthusiasms of his campus, whatever they may be. Football, science, literature and art claim his interest, but where Main street and the Town hall are treated as beneath the scholar's contempt, the alumnus is, not unnaturally, equally prone to carry that contempt.

"We arouse interest in science, not on the football field but in the laboratory, and we many now attempt this same direct approach to social responsibility. As teachers, we must bring scholarship off the shelf and into the market place."

Absolute freedom of academic instruction and methods was necessary for the program, Dr. Eddy declared, emphasizing that, through partisanship or propaganda, the wholesome effects and practical value of the program could be circumscribed.

Yawls, Luggers and Wherries

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—An exhibition here of model fishing craft, organized by the Society for Nautical Research, recalls that about the beginning of the present century there were some 200 distinct types of sail-driven fishing and coastal craft. These had been brought to their final form after centuries of evolution.

It is realized that before long even the picturesque brown sails of the Thames sailing barges will be seen no more.

In the early days fishing boats were not built from plans, but according to tradition and by eye. No picture or drawing of an English fishing boat by an Englishman before the end of the seventeenth century has, it is said, yet been found.

The few marine pictures of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries were all painted by Dutchmen, and, though some included fishing vessels, these were probably Dutch boats transferred by the artist to his English picture.

What a diversity of craft there were round the coasts of Great Britain and Ireland can be gathered from the names which have been handed down. Models of some of them can be seen in the exhibition at the Science museum, and plans of others from which models can be built.

There are finely built models of the "Lottery" Smuggler, which carries the earliest record of the yawl rig; a Yorkshire lugger; a Humber keel; a herring bus of about the year 1584; a Norfolk wherry; a Fenland punt; a ness yole from the Shetlands; a Leith "baldie"; a Scottish "Zulu," introduced just after the Zulu war in 1879; a Brighton hog-boat, nearly as wide as long; a bawley, still used for shrimping at Harwich, but with a motor now instead of sails; a Yorkshire coble; a Connemara hooker; and many others with curious names.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30c a line for one or two insertions, 27c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 24c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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MOULTON'S AUTO SERVICE
7-PASSENGER PIERCE-ARROW
Call BLU 7405 30 minutes from Boston

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

BOSTON, 157 Beacon St.—2 beautiful rooms, bath, kitchenette, refrigeration; comfort and quietness. KEN. 1756.

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

N. Y. C., 341 East 18th—6 rooms, floor, modern, quiet, private house; Electrolux; moderate rental; adults preferred. Gramercy 5-6491.

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Longwood Towers

Dedicated to the Finer Standards of Living

Apartments

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Other suites priced proportionately

Write or Phone for Booklet. Inspection Invited

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ALL OUTSIDE ROOMS

Modern 1 to 3 Room Suites $40 to $52.50 in Boston's Beautiful Garden Court Building.

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3 Room Suites

Living Room, Bedroom, Dinette and Kitchenette in an Exclusive Building

BEA. 2430
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Two-room Suites, Furnished or Unfurnished

THE PRINCETON

1277 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston

One suite on south side facing Commonwealth Avenue and one on east side facing Spofford Road. These two delightful suites must be seen to be appreciated. Select clientele, Automatic elevator service. Electric refrigeration. Light and gas included. Incinerator. H. R. FERGUSON, Manager, STAdium 7340.

BOSTON, 72 Westland Ave. — Second floor front, very desirable 4-room apt., $55. Apply daytimes, Ken. 8228; evenings, Com. 2875.

BOSTON—Two-room housekeeping apt., 6th floor; elevator; broad view. Apt. 18, 8 Cumberland St. KEN. 9320.

JAMAICA PLAIN, MASS. — 5-room heated apartment, fireplace, tile bath, shower, and Frigidaire; ideal for couple; $60. Call JAM. 3451.

APARTMENTS TO SHARE

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Young lady will share attractively furnished apartment with business girl LONgwood 5073. Call 5 to 7.

READ RESTRINGING

BEADS Restrung on Genuine Silk Cable 35c up to 20 in.
ARTHUR W. FITT, 26 West Street, Boston

CORSETIERES

A CORSET, CORSELETTE or BRASSIERE designed and fitted to your form will assure you comfort and also mold your figure to fit the present day fashions.
IDA GORDON
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COUNTRY BOARD

HOMELIKE beautiful surroundings wishes guests, good board, open all year, $10 per week. BEULAH FULLER, Wellsboro, Pa., R. F. D.

EXCHANGE OF SERVICES

GOOD home offered willing girl, 14 to 16 years, in exchange for services in home; 3 adults; Florida in winter, country in summer. (MRS.) AUGUSTA SHAFER, Route 1, Dansville, N. Y.

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UPRIGHT piano, cabinet Victrola and about 100 records for sale at reasonable prices. Beacon 5327, Boston.

FOUNTAIN PEN REPAIRS

Cleaning, Adjusting Pen and New Sac, 35c
LATREMORE'S 45 Bromfield Street Boston

HELP WANTED—MEN

YOUNG man, well recommended, Christian Scientist, with some nursing experience, to assist in established sanatorium for Christian Scientists. Box X-55, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

AN EFFICIENT loving person for general housework and some care of child wanted in Christian Science home in suburbs, readily accessible to Boston; wages $10. Call Center Newton 2756-M (Mass.).

FIFTH AVE. shop wishes services of experienced saleswomen; knowledge of furs necessary; write qualifications. Write Box D-11, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

WANTED — Companionable, co-operative helper, care for elderly woman needing attention; good home; small salary. Write Mrs. Mary Bower Betts, 5 Independence Place, Ossining, N. Y.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

Hillrest

473 Waltham Street, West Newton, Mass., for permanent or temporary guests; care if needed; booklets W N. 3384.
MRS AMBER C DOW

LAKE VIEW

58 Lake St., Brighton, Mass. Quiet, pleasant home for permanent or transient guests. Tel. Stadium 8819.

HOUSES FOR SALE

BUFFALO, N. Y., 77 Pembroke Ave., Kensington—Single house, four bedrooms, double stairway, screened porch, sun porch, double garage; leaving state. Phone Parkside 7720.

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks; diamond mounting and repairing; Watches, Diamonds and Wedding Rings in Gold and Platinum. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

LEGAL NOTICES

A MEETING for the nomination of directors and clerk of the corporation will be held at the bank on October 13th, at 4:30 p. m. SUFFOLK CO-OPERATIVE BANK, 44 Bromfield St., Boston.

MOVING AND STORAGE

ALL details arranged for shipping your HOUSEHOLD GOODS or AUTO between ATLANTIC and PACIFIC COAST Points in THRU freight cars at LOW RATES.
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A MORE complete service offered, including storage, packing for rail or foreign shipment; local and interstate moving by van. NOBLE R. STEVES Bonded Warehouseman 184 Harvard St., Dorchester Center, Boston Mass Tel. TALBOT 2400

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Local and Long Distance Furniture and Piano Movers. Storage, New Padded Vans. 148 Remenway St. Boston. KENmore 3623.

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Fireproof warehouse storage of household effects. KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE, Tel. EDgecombe 4-1312, New York City.

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WANTED — Standard grand pianos; state make, size, number, price; radius 300 miles N. Y. ERNEST DAVIS, 331 West 57th St.

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KENMORE SQUARE
Convenient to Everything
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COPLEY SQUARE, BOSTON
An Exclusive Residential Hotel
TWO ATTRACTIVE APARTMENTS NOW AVAILABLE
Excellent Cuisine. Fine Service.
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In Brookline, Newtons, Wellesley and Weston. Carefully selected homes in the better neighborhoods.
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Realtors, 273 Harvard Street
Brookline. Asp. 1504
555 Commonwealth Ave., Newton Centre. Cen. New. 5252

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Down a tree-lined drive to a splendid old brick southern colonial mansion, stable, kennels, garages, tennis court, sweeping lawn, 53 gorgeous wooded acres to a river; and yet withal, modest in upkeep—here is the finest bargain in years; 30 minutes' drive of Boston over super highway. Address Box E-22, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

Belmont's Outstanding Home on Juniper Hill

It seems hardly possible that so many unusual features could be embodied in one home. A rigidly restricted community. Over one-half acre of land landscaped for the most part by nature and bounded by a winding brook. Country-like surroundings so quiet and peaceful, yet most convenient to town. Carefully planned, rambling colonial architecture. Ten rooms, three colorful baths, a smart vanity room, fine library with corner fireplace, a hideaway study or hobby room, guest or youngster's bunk room, secluded terrace. Drive out any afternoon and see it, you are cordially invited. Juniper Rd. is off Fletcher Rd. Turn off Pleasant St. at the light on to Clifton St., then first left. HENRY W. SAVAGE, Inc., 273 Harvard St., Brookline, Mass. Asp. 1504.

FOR SALE in Arlington, Mass., 44 Hopkins Road, bordering Spy Pond, 16,000 feet (3 lots), large trees, lawns, gardens; strictly American, quiet neighborhood; few minutes' walk from Arlington Center; living room, dining room, sun parlor, gas kitchen, 3 bedrooms, maid's and clubrooms, 3 fireplaces, 3 baths, steam-oil heat, 2-car garage; price greatly reduced for sale this month; owner left town. Call Granite 1712 for appointment. F. H. CLARK.

BRIDGEWATER, MASS.—Delightful country home, 10-room colonial, 4 fireplaces, hot water heat, oil burner, continuous hot water, 2-car garage, 2½ acres (more if desired), fruit, tennis court; lake nearby; price $6500. Write Box D-43, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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SAVE time and effort, be safeguarded through this office. MRS. FARMER, 18 Brattle St., Cambridge, Mass. KIRkland 7827

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A BRIGHT, happy spot. Come, talk over your rooming problems. New location, 23 St. Stephen St., Boston. MRS. TIFFIN, Ken. 2458.

BOSTON—Light room in quiet apartment; excellent heat; home privileges. RICHARDSON, 16 Clearway Street.

BOSTON, 223 Newbury St., also, 57 Pinckney St.—Newly decorated, all conveniences, kitchenette; tourists; centrally located; parking. CIR. 6783, LAF. 9886.

BOSTON, 28 Westland Ave., S. 15—Large quiet sunny room; near The Mother Church; elevator; privileges; business woman preferred. COM. 3206.

BROOKLINE, MASS., near Coolidge Corner—Attractive, comfortable rooms in newly decorated house; refined, homelike atmosphere. Tel. Longwood 8871.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS. — Sunny room for woman in apartment house; near Christian Science church; privileges. Tel. Tro. 6607.

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NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.—Newly furnished room, private family; either single or double; running water; breakfast optional; references. MRS. H. WALTERS, 234 Centre Avenue.

37 W NEWTON ST., $5, $6, $7, $8 week. $1 per person a day with bath, twin beds. Room here when in Boston. Homelike. COM. 7500

N.Y.C.—Large, well furnished front room for lady; immaculately clean, all transportations, kitchen privileges, reasonable, reference. Phone AC. 2-3079.

RICHMOND HILL, L. I., N. Y., 8529 114th St.—Rooms, single, double; business people; references. Call evenings. Tel. Rich. Hill 2-0658.

BOSTON, 34 Fenway—Very choice rooms with or without private bath, single or double, weekly or daily rate; very centrally located.

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RUGS bought, sold, exchanged. Largest used rug dealers in N. E. ARMORY CO., 903 Boylston St., Boston. Phone Com. 4045.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

THE BOOKHOUSE FOR CHILDREN has several openings for capable, well-educated women (27-45); experience not necessary; special financial arrangement while training; also income guarantee for first three months' work if you can qualify in addition to regular commission. 530 Statler Building, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED

CHAUFFEUR-Gardener, 17 years last 2 places, best of references; Mass. preferred; also wife, excellent cook; colored; available Oct. 15. For appointment, HIG. 5025 or F. C. M., 16 Waumbeck St., Roxbury, Mass.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

CHAUFFEUR desires position; 16 years with last employer; good references; go anywhere. G. W. LIDSTONE, 90 Glenville Ave., Allston, Mass. STA. 8070.

CHAUFFEUR, English, desires position; 10 years with last employer; special attention given elderly; excellent refs. Lon. 7637 (Brookline, Mass.).

GARDENER desires position in charge of estate; age 38, married, 20 years experience all branches horticulture, early training in Scotland; first class refs. Box D-48, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

CAPABLE woman desires nursing position, adults, children; willing assist in a few household duties; anywhere; good references. KENNERT, 115-36 198th St. St. Albans, N. Y.

CAPABLE attendant or housekeeper for elderly person; recent references; driver's license. Telephone COMmonwealth 2195, Boston.

HOUSEWORKER—Neat, intelligent colored girl wants a morning and afternoon a week; cook, serve well; willing to serve dinners. FOREST, 165 W. 136th St., N. Y. C., c/o Batson.

NURSE, long experience, seeks position where efficient, loving qualities are appreciated; nurse-companion to elderly person or one needing special care; capable household manager; go anywhere. Write only, LANGDON, 1 W. 68th St., Apt. 6-W., N. Y. C.

WANTED—By graduate hotel training school, position as dining room or club hostess or front office work. MRS. GRACE R. VAN VECHTEN, 405 West Park St., Lakeland, Fla.

Distinctive
APARTMENTS OF 2 AND 3 ROOMS

Now renting from $75 up. Also 2-3-room kitchen and dinette suites. Moderate rates.

Maid Service, Linens, Electricity, Telephone, and all the hotel conveniences. Excellent Cuisine. Banquet and Private Party Accommodations.
No Intoxicants Served
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MONITOR READERS
Inspect These Modern Apartments IN THE FENWAY

1 Room, 1 Room and Alcove, and 2 Room Suites
Complete with bath and kitchenette including free cooking gas and refrigeration.
Rentals from $33 to $55
Restricted tenancy. Adults only.
EVANS and MORIN, Management
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HEATED APARTMENTS
1 to 7 Room Suites
$30.50 to $76.00
Slightly more if furnished
Shawmut Realty Trust
24A CLEARWAY ST. TEL. KEN. 0482

Back Bay

FENWAY GARDENS, 133 Peterborough St., 2-3-4 rooms and kitchen, colored tile bath with shower, automatic elevator, free refrig. and parking. 100% environment. Adults only. $42.50 to $55. Within walking distance of the Christian Science church.
Standard Renting Co., Inc.
Office 133 Peterborough St., Boston Cir. 6893

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1-2-3 ROOMS with all modern impts., also semi-professional bldg. adapted for offices or living quarters with switchboard service. Apply COLEMAN-GILBERT ASSOCIATES, 339 Huntington Avenue, Boston. Tel. Commonwealth 3212.

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ALICE E. LAWRENCE
Voice Freedom; Singing, Speaking; Private or Class Instruction. 309 W 57th St., N. Y. C. Columbus 5-7750

DOROTHY FAIRBANKS BAESLER
Lessons in singing, diction, and song interpretation. 30 Pulsifer St., Newtonville, Mass. Newton North 6463.

ENGLISH (grammar, vocabulary building, speaking, writing, literature); How to Study; Appreciation of literature, art, and music. MISS EDITH E. SWIFT, 112 Central Ave., Milton. Classes held 236 Huntington Ave., Boston. Tel. Blu. 3997.

FRENCH Private or class instruction, tutoring. GEORGETTE JOLY, B-S. Asp. 8486, 14 Orkney Road, Brookline, Mass., or Boston.

OLD Testament History; Background of Bible; Genesis; Old Testament Prophets; life of Jesus; life of Paul; Book of Revelation; courses in Greek, Hebrew. THE REV. HOWARD A. MORTON, Rockland, Mass. Classes 236 Huntington Ave., Boston.

N. Y. C., ROBERT MALONE, 915 Carnegie Hall—Singing, Voice Building, Correct Diction, Speaking, Class; Recital Nov. 14th, Columbus 5-5348. 334 West 56th. Circle 7-2634.

WEARING APPAREL

FOR SALE—Genuine chinchilla fur coat, full length, size 40; rare opportunity. Box K-44, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60c a line for one or two insertions, 56c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week and 52c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

BIG commissions selling personal Christmas cards and stationery. Special low priced line personal humorous cards, New 21 folder $1 assortment. 100% profit. Bonuses. Gift Wrapping. Humorous, Etching, De Luxe, Everyday boxes. Free samples. Wallace Brown, Inc., 225 Fifth Ave., Dept. 413, New York.

CHRISTMAS CARD SALESPEOPLE
Take orders galore. 50 folders, including name, $1. Free album of 20 designs. 21 exquisite mica paper folders. Costs 50c, sells for $1. Worth $3. One of the best in America. Personal business line. Ten other boxes. Free personal line. 21 box on approval. Sunshine Art, 206 Broadway, Dept. CM, N. Y.

Christmas Card Triumph! Bigger profits selling finest 21 folder assortment. Gift Wrapping, Everyday, Religious boxes; Personals. Experience unnecessary. Request samples. Doehla, Fitchburg S-26, Mass.

CHRISTMAS Cards, 100% profit selling exquisite 21 folder $1 assortment. Gift Wrappings, Everydays, Christmas Notes. Experience unnecessary. Request samples. Terry Studios, 501 Westfield, Mass.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

HAND-MADE candlewick bedspreads, made only in North Georgia; for designs and prices write to FAIR MOUNT BEDSPREAD COMPANY, Fair Mount, Georgia.

MFRS' REPRESENTATIVES

HAIG & JOHNSON, 73 Ann Street, Brisbane. Agents and importers of cotton, linen and silk napery; wholesale only; samples and correspondence invited.

MULTIGRAPHING

MULTIGRAPHING
Prompt attention to mail orders.
L. A. Letter Shop, 619 Lebanon Street
Los Angeles, Calif. VAndike 1359

REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE—Lot 80x120 in wholesale district, close in; one of fastest-growing cities of south; $80 per foot. EMMETT J. HULL, Jackson, Miss.

SALESMEN WANTED

SALESMEN — Splendid opportunity for full time representatives to sell successful sales producing campaign; commission basis; substantial earnings being made; exclusive territory rights given; write giving experience, references. BUSINESS EXPANSION, 406 Burke Building, Rochester, N. Y.

ALABAMA

BIRMINGHAM

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 7-8548
9-10 A. M.—6-7 P. M. daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

PACKARD
DE SOTO
PLYMOUTH
McCormack Bros.
Phone 3-6238 531 So. 21st St.

ICE
CONSUMERS ICE DELIVERY CO.
PHONE 3-5246

ABC COKE
"Alabama's Best Coke"
Phone 5-1546
SMOKELESS FUEL CO.

Family Service Laundry
"Your Clothes Washed in Individual Nets—No Marks on Your Linens"
Phone 3-1133
Magnolia Ave. and 22nd St. So.

CHAS. B. JAYNES
ROOFING CO.
Roofing — Painting — Repairing
New Furnaces and Furnace Repairing
ACMA-JAYNES AWNING CO.
1721 AVE A., SO. PHONE 3-7238

"CIVIL SERVICE"
Oriental and Domestic Rugs
Cleaned by the Shampoo Process
HARMLESS — THOROUGH
White Swan Laundry
RUG DEPARTMENT Phone 3-0168

MOBILE

JULIUS GOLDSTEIN & SON, INC.
JEWELERS
-SILVERSMITHS
-SINCE 1879

MONTGOMERY

John danzicer, inc.
Featuring—
MILLINERY
SMART BAGS
STYLED GLOVES
Ready to Wear
"Foremost Fashions"
106 Dexter Ave. Phone: Cedar 4377

Sears
Will Save You Money!
You're invited to celebrate with Sears their Golden Jubilee during the entire year of 1936. Hundreds of new, exciting values in every department at Sears' new low prices.
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
119 COMMERCE STREET

Covington Shoe Co.
"We Do Fit Feet"
ENNA JETTICK
28 Dexter Ave. C-3913

SOUTHERN COAL & SERVICE CO., INC.
(Formerly Davis Coal Company)
Genuine Boothton Cahaba Red Ash Coal
D. NORRIS, Manager
C-842 116 Bell Street

ALABAMA'S LARGEST
HILL'S
FOOD DISTRIBUTORS
More than 58 years at the same location
Capitol Clothing Store
"On the Square"
"Have Them Cleaned Right"

AMERICAN CLEANERS
112 Jefferson St. C-3244
233 Montgomery St. C-3245

Francile Beauty Salon
"Where Beauty Finds Its Way"

We specialize in Permanent Waving, Hair Cutting and Tinting
110 Church St. Cedar 538
Opp. New Post Office
Ground Floor

FLORIDA

CORAL GABLES

CORAL GABLES GROCERY CO., Inc.
2101 Ponce de Leon Boulevard
A Complete Assortment
VEGETABLES—GROCERIES
MEATS and BAKERY GOODS
Quality Foods Courtesy Service

DAYTONA BEACH

MALBY-POPE INC.
GOWNS
MILLINERY
HOSIERY
COSMETICS
A244 S. Beach Street Telephone 723

DAYTONA BEACH
(Continued)

Atlantic White Flash Gasoline and Atlantic Motor Oils
C. B. KING, Distributor
Corner of Broadway and Atlanta Ave.
14 South Coates St., ½ block from Main St.
Cor. of Auditorium Blvd. and N. Oleander Ave.
Cor. of N. Beach St. and Michigan Ave.
Cor. of Volusia Ave. and Seagrave St.
709 N. Ridgewood Ave. (open all night)
N. Ridgewood Ave. between 5th and 6th Sts., Holly Hill

FORT LAUDERDALE

ANITA'S
BEAUTY STUDIO
Experienced Operators
Lauderdale Hotel Building
S. W. 1st Avenue Phone 41

FORT MYERS

TROPICAL MARKET
Fancy Groceries and Western Meats
1000 First Street Phone 420
Fort Myers, Fla.

M. Flossie Hill Co., Inc.
The Ladies' Trading Place
Ladies' and Children's Ready-to-Wear Dry Goods, Notions and Fancy Goods
1010-1016 FIRST STREET

FIRESTONE
Auto Supply & Service Stores
TIRES
BATTERIES
BRAKE LINING
Phone 122 1409 McGREGOR BLVD.
FORT MYERS, FLORIDA
P. G. FRANKLIN, Mgr.

JACKSONVILLE

STERCHI'S
Complete Furnishings
for
The Home
20 West Adams Street

Furchgotts
THE STORE ACCOMMODATING IN THE HEART OF JACKSONVILLE
Shopping Headquarters for Jacksonville, Florida

Sears
Will Save You Money!
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA

NEW YORK LAUNDRY, INC.
Phone 5-6115 Liberty and Forsyth Sts.
FAMILY WASHING

MIAMI

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 32445
8:45 A. M.-5 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Tropical Beauty
All branches of Beauty Culture given by
ADELINE JECK
2137 S. W. 25TH STREET
Phone Bayview 330-R

IVES Certified DAIRY
FLORIDA'S FIRST
Certified Milk for Both Adult and Baby
Miami Phone 2-7162

TIP TOP GROCERY CO.
"Miami's Market Center"
27 N. W. FIFTH STREET
1301 WEST FLAGLER STREET
We appreciate your patronage

Miami's Most Particular Prefer Laundry Service by
Gralynn Laundry
400 N. W. 8th St. Phone 3-3148

Phone 3-1380 New Work
RIGHT WAY PLUMBING CO.
537 N. W. 8th St. Repairs

Bus. Phone 3-5843
Res. 3-2351
MODERN CLEANERS
LAUNDRY
714 N. E. 2nd Avenue
Frances Jones, Proprietress
ALTERATIONS

DOROTHY DOUGLAS
Home Made Ice Cream
Delicious Sodas and Sundaes
Fountain Drinks
124 BISCAYNE BOULEVARD
MIAMI, FLORIDA

John E. Withers
Transfer & Storage Co.
INCORPORATED MEMBER N. F. W. A.
Two fireproof constructed warehouses, custom bonded space. Special service for household goods, private rooms, vaults for furs, rugs, silver and other valuables. Long distance and local hauling. Only experienced white men employed.
1000 N. E. 1st Ave. Pho. 32667-8

FLORIDA

MIAMI
(Continued)

Goodrich Silvertown Stores
The Home of Complete Economical Car Service

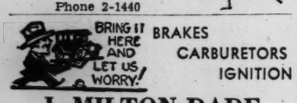
KENDALL
THE 2000 MILE OIL
Biscayne Blvd. and N. E. 2nd Ave. at 7th Street

Complete Car Service
Sinclair H-C Gasoline and Motor Oils
Goodyear and Pennsylvania Tires
Distributors of

Prest-O-Lite BATTERIES
Battery Charging and Road Service
Everglades Battery Co.
1901 N. E. Second Ave. 2-7532
One Block West of First Church

BAY SHORE
CLEANERS
6806 BISCAYNE BOULEVARD
Alteration and Dressmaking
EDGEWATER 1789

Clyde Court Beauty Salon
200 S. E. First Avenue
Miami, Florida
We would like to C.U.B.A. Patron of Ours
MRS. BESSIE M. PEARSON
Phone 2-1440



BRAKES
CARBURETORS
IGNITION

J. MILTON DADE
Mechanical and Electrical Station
West Flagler at 10th Avenue
Phone 2-4450 Nite 2-0231

BUILDER OF GOOD HOMES
S. E. CLARK

452 N. E. 77th St.
Tel. Edge. 1673-W

TANNER GROCERY STORES
"Where the Best Costs Less"
1753 Northeast Second Avenue
1263 West Flagler Street
1906 Ponce de Leon Blvd.
Coral Gables

BON TON DRY CLEANERS
We Call For and Deliver
Carpets and Rugs Cleaned
We Do Pleating
Plant and Main Office
637 N. W. FIFTH AVENUE
Phone 2-6715 Miami, Fla.

MAMMOTH FOOD STORES
Where Food Prices Are Made
Two Large Beautiful Stores
1463 S. W. 8TH STREET
N. MIAMI AVE. and 19TH ST.
2 blocks west First Church of Christ, Scientist

"Best Quality Work"
White Belt Laundry and Dry Cleaning
"We Pick Up and Deliver"
930 5th St. MIAMI BEACH Phone 5-4010
32nd Ave. at 60th St. MIAMI Phone Edgewater 1685

MIAMI BEACH
For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 32445
8:45 A. M.-5 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

LAND-O-SUN DAIRIES
Miami Beach, Fla. Ph. 52822 101 Alton Rd.

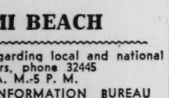
ORLANDO

Goodrich Silvertown Stores
of the B. F. Goodrich Company
Garland and Robinson, Orlando, Fla.
Phone 3161
Complete Car Service

Central Florida's Shopping Center
THE ORLANDO FOOD PALACE
Everything for the Table
Orange Ave. and Livingston

Mills and Nebraska Lumber, Roofing Paints
CENTRAL FLORIDA LUMBER SUPPLY CO.
ORLANDO PHONE 3112

ORLANDO STEAM LAUNDRY
Est. Half Century
Cleaners — Dyers
Launderers
Orange Ave.
PHONE 3176
West Concord near



348 PARK AVE., WINTER PARK

Where Quality Comes First
Artistic Finger Waving 50 cents.
Permanents
Orange Blossom Beauty Salon
11 West Pine Phone 3834

SARASOTA

SARASOTA HARDWARE & PAINT CO., Inc.
"Real Quality and Service"
General Electric Radio
Radio Repair Service
486 Main Street

FLORIDA

SARASOTA
(Continued)

Taste the Difference in
OLEANDER ICE CREAM
Retail Stores in
Bradenton Fort Myers St. Petersburg
462 MAIN STREET, SARASOTA

Deal with Downs
DOWNS PAINT & GLASS CO.
380 MAIN STREET PHONE 2231

Bay View Cleaners and Laundry
429 MAIN STREET
A Complete Cleaning Service

ST. PETERSBURG

"ACKERMAN'S"
NEWS STAND
"Call for your home-town paper"
We sell The Christian Science Monitor and periodicals, also the worth-while magazines
325 CENTRAL Phone 6165

WILLSON-CHASE
A Modern Department Store
Central at Third Dial 7717

HEWITT'S
NINTH STREET PUBLIC MARKET
Groceries, Meats, Vegetables
Bakery Goods, Fish and Oysters
117-123 9th St. North Telephone 8403
HOME OWNED

VINOY MARKET
The Complete Food Store
432-436 1st Street North
Where QUALITY, SERVICE and ECONOMY Prevail
Our Slogan— The Golden Rule Tel. 5701

TAMPA

MAAS BROTHERS for FASHION LEADERSHIP

in Your Spring and Summer Clothing!
Is Your Guarantee of Unequaled Quality and Value

JUBILEE SAVINGS
That Set New Records for Value-Giving
SEARS GOLDEN JUBILEE 1886 1936
Sears, Roebuck & Co.
TAMPA, FLA.

TAMPA STOCK FARMS DAIRY
Complete Dairy Service
FOREMOST ICE CREAM
PHONE 4983 TAMPA

Warren's De Soto
Cleaners - Laundry
Dyers - Hatters
TAMPA, FLA.

Seminole FURNITURE COMPANY
INCORPORATED
803-805 FLORIDA AVENUE
Tampa, Florida

Ernest Maas Inc.
TAMPA'S FINEST LADIES SPECIALTY SHOP
Fashions in Good Taste
511 TAMPA STREET
L. MILLER BEAUTIFUL HOSIERY
ONIE AVEI LHR MILLINERY
RICE-O'NEILL SHOES

Old Reliable Shu Fixry
201 EAST LAFAYETTE ST.
High Grade Shoe Repairing and Shoe Polishes
Reasonable Prices
C. S. Unger, Mgr.

STANALAND'S MARKET
1631 SNOW AVENUE
SPECIALS
JELKE'S GOOD LUCK.....19c
HEINZ BABY FOOD.....3 for 25c
With 12 oz. can Davis Baking Powder 15c and a 5 oz. can of Cocomalt free.
WE DELIVER PHONE H 46-433

WINTER HAVEN

The Jolley Motor Co.
SALES SERVICE
Winter Haven — Auburndale

FLORIDA

WEST PALM BEACH

ALFAR CREAMERY CO.
Ice Cream, All Flavors; Milk, Sweet Cream and All Dairy Products
WEST PALM BEACH
FORT PIERCE and FORT LAUDERDALE

Fairbanks-Morse Pumps and Refrigerators
BURKHARDT'S ELECTRIC SHOP
Contractor and Dealer
207 Clematis Street Tel. 5804

Flamingo Beauty Shoppe
We Specialize in
Duart Permanent Waves
"Choice of Hollywood Stars"
Shampoo, Set and Dry, 75 cents
PHONE 4622 2003 SOUTH DIXIE

GEORGIA

ATLANTA

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hemlock 0671
8 A. M.-11 A. M. daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

J. P. ALLEN & CO.
"The Store All Women Know"
Ready-to-Wear
Millinery—Accessories
PEACHTREE AT CAIN

Visit
ALVERSON'S BARBER SHOPS
In Downtown Atlanta
35 PEACHTREE ARCADE
35 PRYOR STREET N. E.
31 FORSYTH STREET N. W.
77 FORSYTH STREET N. W.

DO YOU KNOW?
That it is cheaper to have your Rats, Roaches, etc., exterminated by us than to keep them.
Let us explain our Methods. No Obligations. Reasonable Rates.
F. A. YORK, Distributor
ROSE EXTERMINATOR CO.
27 PEACHTREE ARCADE Wa 8343

LAUNDRY
DRY CLEANING **May's** DYEING
HEmlock 5300
An Institution of 30 Years Standing
Mail Orders Solicited
ATLANTA, GA.

You'll Enjoy Trading at
MYERS-DICKSON Furniture Company
154 Whitehall, S. W.
Where Good Furniture Is Not Expensive

THE HAMMOND Electric ORGAN
FOR CHURCH SCHOOL OR HOME
Installations from $1250 up
CABLE PIANO COMPANY
84 Broad St., N. W. Atlanta

HOWARD PATTILLO INSURANCE AGENCY
1866–70th Anniversary–1936
Fire — Automobile
Burglary — Casualty — Bonds
Walnut 2-3-4-5 702 Healey Bldg.

DON A. LIMBERT
Heating — Plumbing Repairing
822 North Highland He 6080

"Everything for the Well Dressed Man"
LEW ADLER
Established 1906
113 Peachtree Wa 4887

Charles E. Shepard INSURANCE
ANNUITIES
Inquiries appreciated
The Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States
2020 RHODES-HAVERTY BUILDING
WALNUT 3793

EAGER & SIMPSON CORSET SHOP
Corsets, Brassieres and Underwear
24 Cain Street, N. E.

MACON

S. L. ORR COMPANY JEWELERS
Hotel Dempsey Building

Snow's LAUNDRY DRY CLEANING DYEING Phone 6000
MAIL ORDERS SOLICITED

Malcolm D. Jones, Jr.
RADIO SERVICE
PHONE 731 GRAND BLDG.
Macon's Pioneer Radio Service Shop

CHAPMAN'S GARAGE
COMPLETE SERVICE
419 Mulberry St. Phone 2951

Edward B. Harrold Co.
GENERAL INSURANCE
FIRST NATIONAL BANK BUILDING
PHONE 461 Macon, Ga.

GEORGIA

MACON
(Continued)

Collins Baking Co.
Bread and Cakes
205 Cotton Ave. Phone 4900

Shop—NEWBERRY'S
Macon's Newest and Finest
5c—10c—25c—$1.00 Store
"In the Heart of Macon"

SAVANNAH

Marnez Shop Millinery
Exclusive Agents for
DUNLAP HATS
3 Perry Street, West Tel. 4396

Lindsay & Morgan Co.
Furniture—Carpets Interior Decorators

Marjen Shop Ready-to-Wear Savannah, Ga.
Gowns 235 BULL STREET TELEPHONE 4396

FREE BROTHERS DRY CLEANING CO.
and INDIVIDUAL LAUNDRY
404-412 EAST BROUGHTON STREET
PHONE 2-3125
Our New Garment Process Adds Lustre and Sheen to Your Clothes

The Jones Co.
SAVANNAH, GA.
Quality Clothing
For Men and Boys

GLOBE SHOE CO.
19 East Broughton St. Phone 2-1929
Matrix and Florsheim Shoes
Also Strutwear Hosiery
Mail Orders Filled

EAGLE SHOE SHOP
111 Drayton St. Phone 2-0275
We specialize in making special shoes.
Good Shoe Repairing and Dyeing
Work Called for and Delivered

NORTON FRIERSON
Electrical Contractor
Dealer
SAVANNAH, GA.

NORTH CAROLINA

ASHEVILLE

Asheville Ice & Storage Company
Incorporated
ICE AND COAL
Cold Storage for Perishables
24 South Market Street Tel. 72 and 158

COAL
CAROLINA COAL AND ICE CO.
80 PATTON AVE. PHONE 130

CHARLOTTE

KAY JEWELRY COMPANY
Quality Jewelry
WATCH AND JEWELRY REPAIRING
Dial 6125 105 South Tryon Street

Reliance Engineering Co.
INCORPORATED
E. H. Brandt Jr. P. W. Christian
L. O. Brandt
Heating, Piping, Air Conditioning
Engineers and Contractors
Rely on Reliance

JERRY F. HARWARD
Special Agent
The Prudential Insurance Co. of America
1406 First National Bank Building
Telephone 3-2459

Charlotte Laundry, Inc.
ESTABLISHED 1890
LICENSED SANITONE CLEANER
No job too large or too small. Each and every one is appreciated.
DIAL 3-5191

Local Classified

Other Than United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line for one or two insertions, 1/2 a line for three, four or five insertions within a week, 1/- a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information: 56, Faubourg St. Honoré, Paris; 16, rue du Mont Blanc, Geneva.

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address, and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

HOUSES FOR SALE

HOUSE OF 3 APARTMENTS
In Neu-Allschwil, near Basel, Switzerland. On main street; proximity to tram; suitable for business-house; in excellent condition. Offers to: K. Lang-Fischer, Baselmattweg 205.

POST WANTED

SWISS nurse, diploma, seeks post with baby from birth; excellent references. Box G-54, The Christian Science Monitor, 16 rue de Mont-Blanc, Geneva, Switzerland.

Europe

DENMARK

COPENHAGEN

N. THORSØE-OLSEN & CO.
PRINTING OFFICE
HENRIK STEFFENSVEJ 2
TEL. VESTER 3059

FRANCE

PARIS

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Anjou 20-67
9 A. M.-5:30 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

"Say It With Flowers"
BERNARD FLORIST
128 rue de Longchamp
Deliveries to All Parts
Tel.: Passy 86-91

"SAY IT WITH FLOWERS"
Charles Landrat
FLORIST
Rond Point de Longchamp
Tel. Passy 81-04
Open 7 a. m. till 9 p. m.

New York Steam Pressing
8 and 10 rue du 29 Juillet (métro: Tuileries) Tel. Opéra 57-06
Cleaners and Dyers of Ladies' Dresses and Gentlemen's Clothes
Will call or deliver.

PETIT
25 avenue Rapp
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Hairdresser

G. BUREAU
American and English Groceries
Popcorn, Maple Syrup, Instant Postum, Huntley & Palmers Biscuits, etc.
12 rue de Sèze (off Rue Caumartin and Bd. de la Madeleine)

LA MANUFACTURE DE LINGE
Colored bed and table linen.
TROUSSEAUX HANDKERCHIEFS
Our colours guaranteed fast.
DIRECT TO BUYER 1 rue de Richelieu

aux chiffons chics
Mmes. Baumann & Mondon
49 rue des Batignolles
(Metro. Rome-Autobus G)
SILK and WOOLLEN MATERIALS
COUPES DE HAUTE COUTURE

HOLLAND

AMSTERDAM

Bestel Uw
KRUIDENIERSWAREN
CHOCOLADEWERKEN
COMESTIBLES
bij
J. CASPARIS van der Laag
(GROCERY)
OVERTOOM 71 TEL. 81936
Bezorging p. Auto door de geh. Stad
Postpakketten franco Nederland.

FRUITHANDEL
(Fruit Trade)
C. H. Heerding & Zoon N. V.
Conserven en Delicatessen
Wijde Heisteeg 9, hoek Heerengracht
Tel. 33732

O. A. G. Kauffmann
BLOEMIST
(Flowershop)
GEEN FILIALEN
Ceintuurbaan 388/390 Tel. 22300

Electr. Model Rund- Kalfs-en Varkensslagerij
D. MULCKHUYSE
(BUTCHER)
Bezorging door de geheele stad
Rozengracht 237 hoek Marnixstraat
Tel. 36104

F. A. RINK
(Plumber)
Lood- Zink- en sanitaire Werken. Aanleggen van Gas- en Waterleiding. Leverancier van Gasfornuizen en moderne Petroleum-Kooktoestellen. Erkend installateur der Gem. Gasfabrieken Monsterkamers Albert Cuypstraat 40-42 Te. 28004

DRUKKERIJ M. J. PORTIELJE
(Printer)
GENERAL ADVERTISING OFFICE
249 Spuistraat Phone 43650

THE HAGUE

PH. SPECHT GRYP
ASSURANCE
Prins Mauritslaan 91, 's-Gravenhage
Cath: Singel 25, Utrecht
Hollandsche Societeit van Levensverzekeringen Anno 1807
Laat u eens inlichten?

H. J. BAARSLAG, ARCH. GEDIPL: MAKELAAR EN TAXATEUR
in onroerende goederen
Real Estate Broker and Appraiser
Pahudstraat 15, den Haag
Telef. 773435

SWEDEN

STOCKHOLM

Visit PUB
when you visit Stockholm
Of course you will come and see this department store. There are men's, woman's and children's clothing departments — there is a spacious restaurant where you may have lunch or tea during your wanderings — there is the Precious department with all kinds of excellent mementos in pewter, glass pottery and handwoven textiles.
PUB
PAUL U. BERGSTRÖMS A.B.
Drottninggatan 72-78 - Stockholm

Myrstedts Matthörna
WELL KNOWN LEADING SWEDISH RETAIL FIRM IN
CARPETS · CURTAINS · TAPESTRIES
KUNGSGATAN 5 STOCKHOLM
KUNGSGATAN 40 GÖTEBORG

Mrs. STINA LÖF
Milliner
Autumn and Winter Novelties from Paris
BIBLIOTEKSGATAN 3, 1 TR.

BRUNKEBERGS MAGASINET
allt i damtyger
MATERIALS
Books—Magazines—Stationery
Biblioteksbokhandeln
Bibliotekagatan 12

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

SWEDEN

STOCKHOLM
(Continued)

KEY-McCABE FUNERAL HOMES
Jacksonville 45 W. Church St.
St. Augustine 30 St. George St.

Lagersons SHOE STORE
Established in 1874
Kungsgatan 4 Norrtullsgatan 17
Stockholm

Gamla Finska Linnemagasinet
Highest qualities of Linen Goods from Finnish and Swedish Mills.
DROTTNINGGATAN 38 Tel. 218558

Gillbergs Gentlemen's Clothing Gentlemen's Equipment
Hamngatan 5a
Only goods of quality

BREDENBERG & CO.
KNITTED GOODS and HOSIERY
54 Drottninggatan 54
16 Hamngatan 16 7 Humlegårdsgatan 7
15 Stureplan 15 22 Götgatan 22
59 Kungsgatan 59 64a Hornsgatan 64a

Ellen Johanson
HAIRDRESSER
Schélegatan 18 Tel. 507413

ASTRID AHLSTRÖM & CO.
Modesalonger
Kungsgatan 35, 4 tr. Hiss med konduktör
Tel. 21 55 80

MIMOSA—*Florists*
Norrlandsgatan 3
Recommend their artistic floral work.
TEL. 117092

Shirts, Pyjamas and Underwear to order and to measure
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SWITZERLAND

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BISCUITS
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Zimmerli
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Florastr. 15

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UNDERWEAR, HOSIERY
DRESS GOODS, SILK
Metzler
Volksmagazin, St. Gallen

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Children's Outfits
Wool
MARKTPLATZ
Woollen and Silk Materials
Miss Mary Hoffmann
Neugasse 51

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(Continued)

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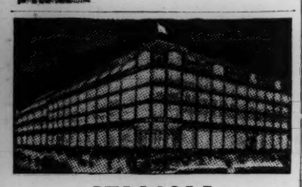

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Union of South Africa

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Every Clothing Item for Women, Children and Men

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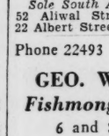
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Union of South Africa

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Redecorated and ventilated.
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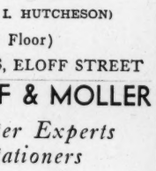

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Union of South Africa

JOHANNESBURG
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Macey's
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Distinctive Smart Quality Value

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PITT & GEORGE STS. SYDNEY

MOFFATS PRINTERY
We Serve to Please — Let's Proceed to Serve
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OTHER GIFTS
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SYDNEY
(Continued)

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CHATSWOOD
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Beauty Specialist
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The most modern Cosmetics at
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PIANOS — ORGANS
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PRINTER, ETC.

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Phone J. 2533
Free Delivery All Suburbs

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Odourless Dry Cleaners, Dyers, and Men's Laundry Services
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NURSERY—M 6427
NURSERY—Melton Road, Northgate

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Brisbane
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QUEENSLAND

BRISBANE
(Continued)

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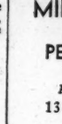
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Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Monitor Movie Guide

'Nine Days a Queen' a Tragic Tale Well Acted and Directed

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Nova Pilbeam as Lady Jane Grey in "Nine Days a Queen"

Back to Nature (20th - Fox) — The Joneses start out to see the country in a trailer this time, and of course get themselves into a series of predicaments of a humorous nature which concludes with one of those movie auto chases which invariably garner gasps from the audience. Jed Prouty, Shirley Deane, Dixie Dunbar, Spring Byington, Tony Dunbar. —*Family.*

Dodsworth (United Artists)—Sidney Howard's new adaptation of the Sinclair Lewis novel bears the distinctive marks of both authors and of the masterful direction of William Wyler. The study of a mid-western motor magnate whose life threatens to become completely disintegrated when his wife persuades him to give up his job and go to Europe is well acted by Walter Huston (who played Sam Dodsworth in the stage production). Paul Lukas, Mary Astor, Maria Ouspenskaya, Ruth Chatterton, Spring Byington.—*Adults.*

Kelly the Second (Metro)—An especial treat for Patsy Kelly fans, which will also be found entertaining by those who don't mind their farces rough, tough and roaring. Miss Kelly takes a hard-boiled truck driver in hand and turns him into a prize fighter while the crowd roars and the producers run the gag mill at top speed. Guinn Williams, Charley Chase, Pert Kelton.—*Family.*

King of the Royal Mounted (20th-Fox)—Program melodrama set in the Sierras, where the scenery is grand, the plot's simple and the movie Mountie gets not only his man but his gal. Robert Kent, Rosalind Deith, Alan Dinehart. —*Family.*

Lady Be Careful (Paramount)—Considering the surroundings, theme and original play, this manages to be unobjectionable enough. It is about a bashful sailor who wins a hardboiled girl. Dorothy Parker wrote the screen play, which can probably be classified as romantic comedy. Lew Ayres, Mary Carlisle, Larry Crabbe, Benny Baker. —*Adults.*

My Man Godfrey (Universal)—Through the general co-operation of Eric Hatch, Morrie Ryskind, Gregory La Cava and a highly competent cast, this story of a silly society girl who finds her hero on a scavenger hunt is satirical farce of the more laughable kind. William Powell, Carole Lombard, Alice Brady, Gail Patrick, Eugene Pallette, Mischa Auer. —*Family.*

Nine Days a Queen (Gaumont British)—Elaborate costume drama which recounts the tragic careers of Edward VI and Lady Jane Grey, who was manipulated on to the throne of England for a brief nine days. A genuinely moving picture of high merit which threatens to sag occasionally under its own weight. Cedric Hardwicke, Nova Pilbeam, Desmond Tester, Sybil Thorndike, Gwen Frangcon Davies, Frank Cellier, Leslie Perrins, Felix Aylmer. —*Family.*

Straight From the Shoulder (Paramount)—Young David Holt is the outstanding figure in this melodrama about a child who does not like the woman his widower father intends to marry. A series of episodes with gangsters draws the three together as the boy discovers his new mother's proficiency with a pistol. Ralph Bellamy, Katherine Locke, Andy Clyde. —*Adults.*

Thank You, Jeeves (20th-Fox)—As there are very few people who do not relish P. G. Wodehouse's imperturbable butler, this first Jeeves efforts on the part of Twentieth Century-Fox should fill a good second place on anybody's bill. Arthur Treacher officiates as Jeeves, and very successfully, too. The story, which doesn't matter, is about stolen plans, a fair lady in distress and the rescue by Jeeves and his master, with plenty of Wodehouse dialogue. Virginia Field, David Niven and others. —*Family.*

Yellowstone (Universal)—Besides its many natural beauties, Yellowstone's steam gushers and refrigerating facilities are utilized for an inferior mystery story about some bandits who return to the scene of the crime for their loot. It is rather a pity to clutter up the scenery this way. Henry Hunter, Judith Barrett, Ralph Morgan, Alan Hale, Andy Devine, Monroe Owsley, Raymond Hatton.—*Adults.*

Pictures of Lasting Interest—*"China Clipper," "Romeo and Juliet," "Swing Time," "The Gorgeous Hussy," "San Francisco" (adults only), "To Mary—With Love," "The Texas Rangers," "Rhythm on the Range," "The General Died at Dawn" (adults only), "The Green Pastures," "The Great Ziegfeld," "Girls' Dormitory," "Mary of Scotland," "The Poor Little Rich Girl," "Poppy," "The King Steps Out," "Show Boat."*

(This Guide Is Printed Saturdays.)

Parliamentary Practice

Question Box

Questions for discussion herein, and in their turn, are answered in this feature by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Speaking Against Own Motion

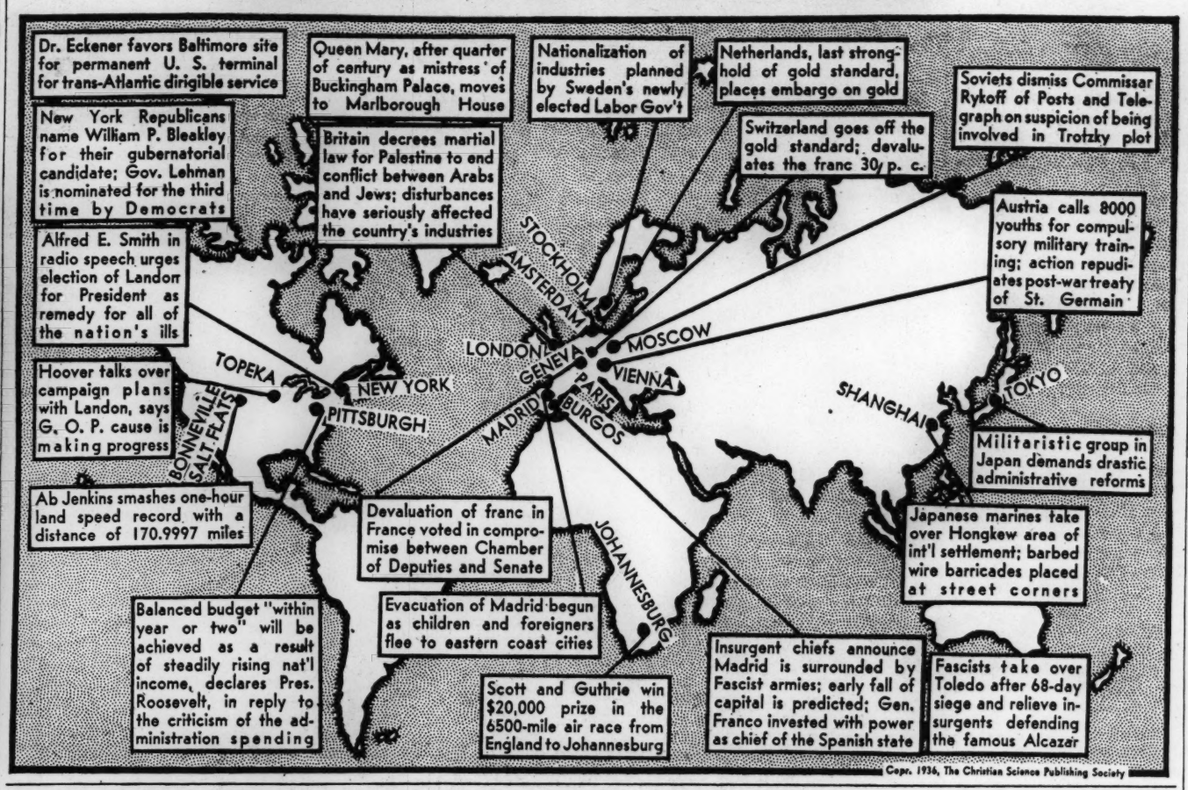
Question: Can the maker of a motion speak against his own motion?

Answer: Yes; the discussion of the question may change the opinion of the maker of the motion. Or, a member may make a motion in an affirmative form for the express purpose of getting it before the body so as to debate and vote against it.

Im-Pious

WHAT! you are a pious man, and you lose your temper?—*Molière.*

World News of the Week at a Glance


Dr. Eckener favors Baltimore site for permanent U. S. terminal for trans-Atlantic dirigible service
Queen Mary, after quarter of century as mistress of Buckingham Palace, moves to Marlborough House
Nationalization of industries planned by Sweden's newly elected Labor Gov't
Netherlands, last stronghold of gold standard, places embargo on gold
Soviets dismiss Commissar Rykoff of Posts and Telegraph on suspicion of being involved in Trotzky plot
New York Republicans name William P. Bleakley for their gubernatorial candidate; Gov. Lehman is nominated for the third time by Democrats
Britain decrees martial law for Palestine to end conflict between Arabs and Jews; disturbances have seriously affected the country's industries
Switzerland goes off the gold standard; devaluates the franc 30 p. c.
Austria calls 8000 youths for compulsory military training; action repudiates post-war treaty of St. Germain
Alfred E. Smith in radio speech urges election of Landon for President as remedy for all of the nation's ills
Hoover talks over campaign plans with Landon, says G. O. P. cause is making progress
Militaristic group in Japan demands drastic administrative reforms
Ab Jenkins smashes one-hour land speed record with a distance of 170.9997 miles
Devaluation of franc in France voted in compromise between Chamber of Deputies and Senate
Japanese marines take over Hongkew area of int'l settlement; barbed wire barricades placed at street corners
Balanced budget "within year or two" will be achieved as a result of steadily rising nat'l income, declares Pres. Roosevelt, in reply to the criticism of the administration spending
Evacuation of Madrid begun as children and foreigners flee to eastern coast cities
Insurgent chiefs announce Madrid is surrounded by Fascist armies; early fall of capital is predicted; Gen. Franco invested with power as chief of the Spanish state
Fascists take over Toledo after 68-day siege and relieve insurgents defending the famous Alcazar
Scott and Guthrie win $20,000 prize in the 6500-mile air race from England to Johannesburg
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Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Shorthand Bee

THIS is a novel type of spelling bee in which the words are spelled just as they sound. Begin the game by inquiring, "Who can define in two letters 'Containing nothing'?" A sudden flash of insight and someone replies, "M T!" It is a score for him, and the game of "shorthand bee" is on.

Have these shorthand definitions prepared, and present them as an "in between" pastime. The tabulation might include: part of the body —I; a mournful poem—L E G; all right—O K; ancient home on the plains—T P; a number—A T; girls' names—L C and K T; a foe—N M E; intemperance—X S; the green-eyed monster—N V; to surpass—X L; to attempt—S A; and poorly-dressed—C D.

Points should be given on the basis of first correct response. A rubber-stamp set from the ten cent store is an appropriate prize. Frequently the players will have many additional definitions of their own to suggest.—N. C., Seattle.

In Lighter Vein

Finally

When a meek-looking man applied for settlement of a claim for fire insurance, the agent asked: "Much damage?"

"Not much," the man said; "just a door."

"How much would a new door cost?"

"About five dollars."

"When did the fire occur?"

The man hesitated a moment, then replied: "About 30 years ago."

"Thirty years ago?"

"Yes."

"And you've waited all these years to report it?"

"Yes."

"How did it happen?"

"Well," said the man, "my wife has been at me to do something about that door ever since it was burned, and I couldn't stand it any longer." —*Montreal Star.*

Samples Accepted

"I suppose you'll soon be planting your vegetable garden."

"Not me, but I can get all the fresh vegetables I want simply by letting my neighbors brag to me about their success."—*Chelsea Record.*

Mind Your Own Business!

A milk wagon met with a slight mishap, and several cans of milk were upset. Among the bystanders was a young man who, after surveying the spilled milk, remarked, "My, what a waste!"

Just then a woman of more than average proportions happened along, and remarked, "Young man, your candor exceeds your gallantry."

It's a Free Country

If you try to go through it too fast, you get a summons.

If you try to explore any of it, you're arrested for trespassing.

If you spend a few weeks in it, it costs a king's ransom.

And if you own a chunk of it yourself, you're up to your neck in taxes the rest of your life!—*Montreal Star.*

Manners

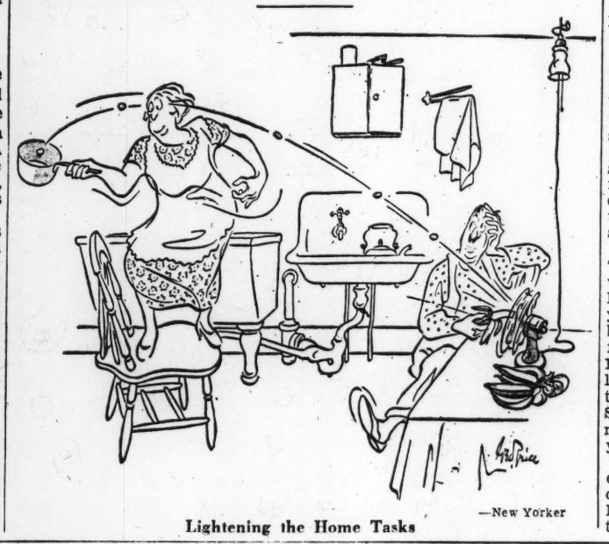
Mose: "Do you think you-all kin support mah daughter?"

Rastus: "Ah shuah do!"

Mose: "Evah see her eat?"

Rastus: "Ah shuah has."

Mose: "Evah see her eat when no one was lookin'?"



—New Yorker

Lightening the Home Tasks

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Modern Solomon

(Toronto Mail and Empire)

Toronto, Ont.

HE WAS a country lad who planned a big day at the Canadian National Exposition Saturday. He was going to meet his girl, so he started the day off with a hair-cut at the C. N. E. barber shop.

"How about a tonic?" suggested the barber.

"Sure," said country boy.

"How about a singe?" suggested Mr. Barber.

"Sure," said country boy.

Country boy was turned out a picture of perfection, but consternation followed when he discovered the bill was $1.75, more than he had for the whole day to take his girl around.

Controversy resulted in the constable being called in. Still there was no settlement. Finally barber and country boy with policeman repaired to the C. N. E. police station and the sergeant on duty appointed arbiter.

"Lad," said the kindly sergeant. "You are a vision of perfection. She won't need you to spend money on her when you look as handsome as you do. Don't forget, lad, that the barber's prices were on a placard in front of your chair. And you Mr. Barber, don't forget that country lads are the salt of the earth and they should have special attention. So, how about settlement for $1? All right, fine. One dollar it is, lad. Hope you have a good day."

Country lad and barber smiled at one another, the dollar was paid over, they shook hands, and country lad went out to meet the girl friend, trailing perfume as he passed.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Apocalypse—*A-pok'-a-lips* (both *a*'s as in *sofa*, *o* and *i* short).

The Greek roots *apo*, "off, from," and *kalyptein*, "to cover," were combined into *apokalypsis*, which was used in the sense of "an unveiling, uncovering." This Greek word was used in the first chapter of the book of Revelation; and because of this it was accepted as the name of the last book of the New Testament in the Greek, Latin, and Rheims versions.

Baneful—*Bane'-fool* (*a* long, *oo* as in *foot*).

Anything which may be branded "baneful" may be said to be destructive, ruinous, fatal. The word is derived from the Anglo-Saxon *bana*, "murderer," which was doubtlessly of collateral descent with the Icelandic *bani*, "slayer," the Danish and Swedish *bane*, "death," and the Gothic *banja*, "stroke, wound." It will be seen, then, that "baneful" is tainted with the thought of deadliness; and as an example of classic usage, Chapman's expression "baneful wrath" might be cited.

"Boiling oil"—The Bible does not record any instances of the torture of martyrs by casting them into boiling oil; but Tertulian relates that in the reign of Domitian, John was forcibly carried to Rome, where he was thrown into a cask of oil. But he was miraculously released and brought back to Patmos.

Evangelist—The first *e* is as in create, *e-van'-jeh-list* (*a* short, second *e* clipped-short, *i* short).

Inert—*In-urt'* (*i* short, *u* as in *urn*).

Our word is derived from a combination of the Latin roots *in*, "not," and *ars*, "art." If art betokens skill, aptitude, activity, and ability, the lack of art obviously denotes inability, inaptitude, inactivity; hence, anything characterized as inert is incapable of effecting forceful action. Matter, without mentality or vitality, is inert (cf. "inert and lifeless as a clod").

Isaiah—Despite the fact that Webster's and the Standard record the prevailing American pronunciation as *I-zay'-ya*, we respectfully submit that we have seldom heard, among cultured speakers, a *y* in the last syllable. We trust that those who have made a similar observation will not hesitate to pronounce the word with less *ya*-ing. Throughout Britain, of course, the name is commonly pronounced *I-zi'-a* (*i*'s long, *a* as in *sofa*).

Jairus—Preferably *Jay'-ih-rus* (*a* long, *i* and *u* clipped-short).

Questions—In reading questions which may be answered affirmatively or negatively ("Are you coming?" for example), the question is usually to be ended with a rising inflection of the voice.

Logos—Both *o*'s short, *log'-os*.

Myriad—*Mihr'-ih-ad* (*i*'s short, *a* clipped-short).

This is one of many words which have undergone changes during the years. For example, the Greek *myrias* designated the number 10,000; but since such a large number was difficult for the majority of people to comprehend, it was gradually thought of in the sense of "numberless."

Necessarily—Principal accent on the first syllable, secondary on the third, *nes'-eh-ser-ih-ly* (first *e* short, second clipped-short, third as in *maker*, *i* clipped-short).

Rahab—*Ray'-hab* (first *a* long, second short).

Self-immolation — *Im-o-lay'-shun* (*i* short, *o* as in *obey*, *a* long, *u* clipped-short; secondary emphasis on first syllable).

In sacrificing to the gods it was the custom in ancient days to make the offering more savory by sprinkling the victim with coarsely ground meal. The Latin *immolare* (*in*, "upon," *mola*, "meal"), therefore, meant "to prepare the victim for the sacrifice," although it gradually came to have the general meaning of "to offer in sacrifice."

"Self-immolation" has, then, a profound meaning, for it indicates the highest and truest form of sacrifice—that of self. It is not a fleshly offering to placate an offended deity; it is the unselfing of all that one does in order to let one's life be a better and more grateful praise to God; it is the putting of one's earthly all on the altar of service.

"Self-immolation" is closely allied in meaning with "self-sacrifice"; but the former word, because of the dominant thought of preparation, is regarded as the stronger word.

Status—Long *a*.

Synagogue—*Sin'-a-gog* (*i* short, *a* as in *sofa*, *o* circumflex-short as in *soft*).

Vocations

Ideas That Have Brought Supply

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Mushrooms

A HIGH school boy has earned money throughout the year by raising mushrooms in a frame (box) in the cellar of his home. He received from the Government simple

instructions for growing them—also, some approved seeds.

The mushrooms required only a dark, damp place, and grew prolifically—overnight, in fact. Each morning before going to school he picked his mushrooms and took them to the several stores which were his customers. There was little time needed for this work; and the boy, who charged prevailing market prices, earned money which helped substantially with his school expenses.—D. M., Collingswood, N. J.

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

1. Cryptogram

SATURDAY again, and with it a "more difficult" cryptogram. In sharing it with other readers, the Greenlawn, L. I., reader who composed it added that last Saturday's cryptogram was solved "without too much difficulty—just enough to be stimulating." The same should prove true of today's:

UXAUOPTUAXRXZF PIBWA-ZIH CDXHG - CAGFWZWXBK RAGISWZT UGPCAWDWZ-TXQWHK BG OZXQWATIH-XTBXU CDXHIZBDAGCK.

2. Letter Changing

PERHAPS by the time this reaches many readers, the World Series baseball games will be over, but there's still opportunity to "play ball" with "Home Run Bob" of Chicago who shares today's letter-changer. By a bit of poetic license he changed GIANTS to "GINTS," and says that the revised spelling can be changed to YANKS in "4 games!" Changing only one letter at a time, making no transpositions, and forming an acceptable word each time, try changing "GINTS" to YANKS in 4 moves.

3. Mathematics

HERE'S another from a Quincy, Mass., reader: "The second digit of a number exceeds the first by 2; and if the number be divided by the sum of its two digits, the quotient is 4 6/7. What is the number?

4. An Old-Timer

HERE'S an old-timer known as a Chronogram. Can you decipher it? "To half-a-dozen add six, and to the result add five hundred. The whole will represent a word signifying clear, lucid, bright, or glowing."

5. Phonetic Rebus

HERE'S a good tough rebus with which to wind up the week. The Kerhonkson, N. Y., reader who submitted it stated that it represents, phonetically, and in rebus form, two different words, the first of which contains eight letters, and the second 10 letters. Study the position of the letters carefully in connection with the clue in the lines below:

C
OCUT
C
C

Faith REBUS REBUS the night
The coming of the morning light.

(Answers Among Advertisements)

What They Say

Persistence

"Tranquil persistence in any study of real value, ultimately affords greater understanding and genuine accomplishment, than undue haste." —*Theodore Schroeder, vocal authority.*

How to Retire

"There's only one way to retire—that's to retire in time every night to get up early to go to work again." —*Henry Ford.*

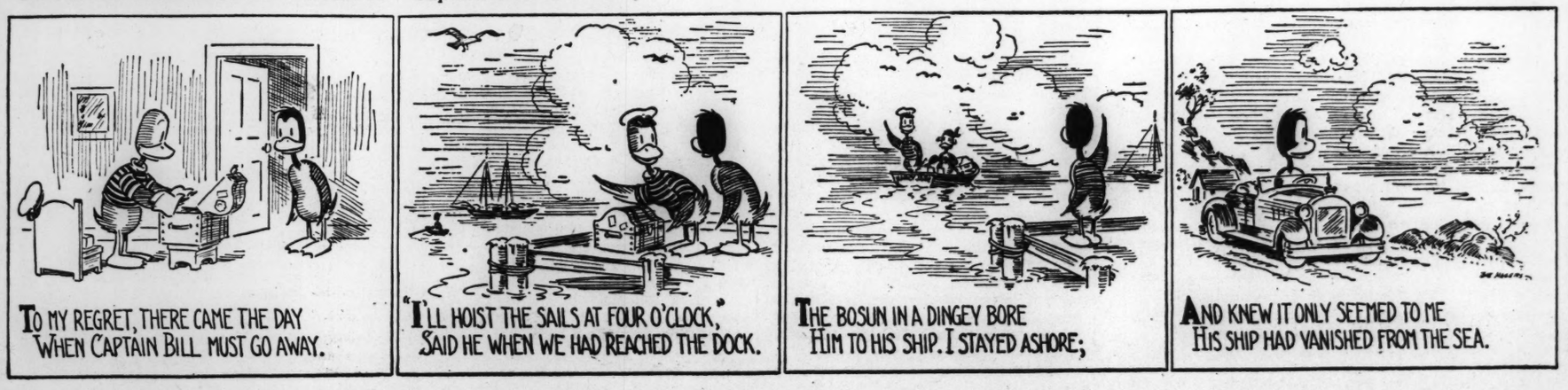
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*He Would Have Plenty to Do*

By LE PELLEY

TUBBY — WHEN I AM PRESIDENT I SHALL APPOINT YOU SECRETARY OF WAR!
HONESTY IS THE BEST POLITICS
I DON'T WANT TO BE SECRETARY OF WAR !! WHAT'S THE GOOD OF A SECRETARY OF WAR IF YOU AREN'T GOING TO HAVE ANY WAR?
TUBBY — THAT GIVES ME A BIG IDEA.....
WHEN I AM PRESIDENT I AM GOING TO HAVE A NEW SECRETARY..... A SECRETARY OF PEACE!

The Adventures of Waddles—*Captain Bill Goes Away*

By THE HAGERS


TO MY REGRET, THERE CAME THE DAY WHEN CAPTAIN BILL MUST GO AWAY.
"I'LL HOIST THE SAILS AT FOUR O'CLOCK," SAID HE WHEN WE HAD REACHED THE DOCK.
THE BOSUN IN A DINGEY BORE HIM TO HIS SHIP. I STAYED ASHORE;
AND KNEW IT ONLY SEEMED TO ME HIS SHIP HAD VANISHED FROM THE SEA.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1936 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Jobs

EVERY American will be heartened by the United States Chamber of Commerce estimate that 7,000,000 men and women have been re-employed since the depression low. This tends to confirm the New York Sun's survey which indicated that estimates of 8,000,000 to 10,000,000 still unemployed are excessive. Yet it will not do to assume that recovery is complete—in jobs. For at the same time figures given out by Harry L. Hopkins show that about 2,500,000 are still on the WPA and that the decline in relief rolls starting in March was checked in July and that 200,000 farmers in drought areas have since been added.

With many businesses—construction is still a notable exception—operating at or above 1928 levels it appears that the unemployment problem has not been solved. Make every allowance possible for government support of people who never had regular work and were supported by relatives or odd jobs. Conjure up as rosy a picture of an industrial boom as you like. It is still plain that neither government nor business has an adequate answer to the question of unemployment.

Employment is still the major question of American economic and political life. Yet it is hardly mentioned in the campaign. The Democrats do not want to spoil with dreary relief figures the beautiful song of recovery which is their chief campaign tune. The Republicans pass it over with a quick assumption that once New Deal strings on business are cut the "full dinner pail" will return automatically. Nothing is said about how long it will stay. But the people ought to be asking both parties, "What have you to offer to prevent another 1929?"

It is much easier to hand out relief than to smooth out business cycles. It is much simpler to shout up a boom than to find *steady* jobs. And if we cannot see that another boom is no decent answer to the unemployment question, we ought to see that it is no permanent answer to the budget question. Both parties are pledged to continue relief. Mr. Roosevelt promises no new taxes. Mr. Landon promises economies. Yet no careful student of American government can see how either promise can be fulfilled without a business boom. Probably recovery will continue for some time. But what has been done to avoid another crash? What then about the budget? What then about jobs?

And what then of the American system? Does anyone imagine that the people will not cry for experiments that will make the New Deal look very tame? We do not need to predict such a time. But we do need to face the fact that America is getting out of this depression without having changed the conditions which caused it. What were they?

Only a doctrinnaire would give a quick answer. But it may be said that had capitalism not been choked by monopoly in a hundred forms, had the ideal of free competition been better maintained, had the gains from machine production been passed on fully in higher wages or lower prices, it would have been unnecessary to have government take them in taxes and pass them out in relief.

We have many doubts about what government can do to make the economic system operate fairly and efficiently. But we have no doubt that if business does not learn to distribute its products in lower prices or higher wages, thus expanding markets and giving jobs, then government will attempt to do it.

Traveling Against Time

THE thrill may be a vicarious one but to millions there comes a quickening of the pulse at the thought that, at this moment, somewhere on or about the earth's surface two men and one woman are racing around the globe at the speed of 1000 miles or more a day.

They are reporters for the New York Times, the World-Telegram of that city and the New York Journal. What gives their dash around the world a special piquancy is the fact that they expect to be home again in 20 days after their 22,000-mile journey, and to use only the regular traveling facilities available to anyone—who has the price.

It took that brave navigator, Ferdinand Magellan, just about as many months to girdle the globe but, as he was the first to do the trick, he had to find the way. Jules Verne cut the time down to eighty days—in a novel which dreamed, in the horse-and-chaise days of 1872, of many things, submarines and flying ships, now all come true. Not many years later Nellie Bly, a reporter for the New York World, proved truth stranger than fiction by chopping eight days from the Frenchman's imaginary time.

Now, in 1936, anyone breakfasting, perchance, in Rome and waving *"buon viaggio"* to the New York reporters may picture them at breakfast next morning somewhere in Turkey and thence, borne aloft on some modern flying carpet, dining at night in ancient Baghdad. Following them in fancy flight a mere forty-eight hours later he may wonder with them as they peer down at dark, silent jungles in far-off Indo-China.

Aside from the sheer exhilaration velocity induces, just what is accomplished by such hurried, stop-watch transit? The reporters will tell the world. They may be trusted to come back with a good story.

"Individious"

TYPESETTERS' mistakes sometimes add amusingly to the meaning of words. The mistakes of political leaders sometimes have less amusing consequences.

The other day at Margate, England, the British Conservative party started a world-wide discussion by using the word "indiscussible" to announce its attitude toward Britain's making any territorial contribution to international colonial readjustment. A New York paper, reporting German reaction to the Conservative resolution, stated, by a slip of the type, that National Socialist circles considered it "individious."

Of course, "indiscussible" is an invidious word. Hardly could one have been chosen more likely to produce the very effects it was intended to forestall. And it has the further unfortunate effect of recalling to the people's thought what happens when the things men refuse to discuss become numerous enough: The guns discuss them.

It is not certain that Britain will be asked to make territorial contributions to the maintenance of world peace. The Margate resolution burst with beautiful unconcern on the renewed peace hopes that efforts toward monetary realignment among France, Britain and the United States inspired in most other quarters. And of course it is not certain that the Conservative resolution spoke the mind of every man whom England expects to do his duty.

But perhaps the least desirable of a number of effects of the Margate resolution is its intensification of interest in territorial revision when this is indeed a minor factor in the peace equation. What peoples demand is a chance to earn fair livelihoods in their homelands. Possession of colonies is a second-best provision for the satisfaction of the people's needs. Markets, unhampered by currency maladjustments and trade restrictions, offer the real solution.

As nations set themselves to the task of clearing away these swampy undergrowths which nationalism—expressed as defiantly at Margate as in other parts of the world—has fostered, the happiness of the peoples will shape the policies of nations into a more harmonious pattern.

Why

WHY AMERICA went to war in 1917 probably will be a subject for controversy for some time to come. Newton D. Baker's article in the latest quarterly issue of Foreign Affairs attempts to answer the question by pointing to Germany's unrestricted submarine warfare. This, of course, leaves the matter only half covered. In itself, the German submarine campaign was not so much a cause as an effect.

Now, the question is not whether the United States should have gone into the war under the circumstances in which it found itself. Under the circumstances, the United States could hardly keep out. But if the question of why America went to war the last time is to help to keep it free from such foreign entanglements in the future, it is not to the immediate reason for declaring war on Germany that we must look, but to those factors which made such tragic circumstances inevitable.

Two factors were the financing of, and the trading on, the allied needs for war materials. Germany, unless she was to invite grim defeat, had to attempt to stop the equipping of her enemies with the materials of victory. United States business interests were supplying those materials. Count Bernstorff warned his Government that in announcing unrestricted submarine warfare it was in effect declaring war against the United States. And indeed, some American advocates of war with Germany were soon to say that a state of war already existed in fact, so why not give it official recognition?

A state of war did exist in fact. But it existed prior either to the American declaration or to the unrestricted U-boat campaign. It began to exist when the United States, cut off from legal trade connections with Germany, nevertheless continued to supply the allies—likewise offenders against American neutrality—with war goods and credit.

Sentiment? Yes, there was sentiment; some pro-German sentiment, much more pro-ally sentiment; but still more of the sentiment that re-elected President Wilson because "he kept us out of war."

Of course, under the philosophy of trade rights which conditioned American behavior in the World War years, neither President Wilson nor any other President could have kept his country out of war. Years after commanding the United States fleet in European waters, Admiral Sims set his pen against that philosophy as based on greed of commercial interests. And the public approval which followed President Roosevelt's announcement at the outbreak of the Italo-Ethiopian war that trade would be at the traders' own risk showed that Americans had learned something between then and 1914.

Nothing but a complete understanding of its mistakes in the war years will enable the United States to avoid future embroilment. That complete understanding includes a knowledge of the effect trade and finance can have among other influences in drawing America toward war.

REPUBLICANS will probably be well pleased to have straw vote polls meet with a Kansas twister.

California Epic

Book News of the Day

FIVE undergraduates of a midwestern college, accompanied by the bride of one of them, make up the adventurous little band of Argonauts forming the heroes of THE GOLDEN FLEECE OF CALIFORNIA, by Edgar Lee Masters (Weston, Vt.: The Countryman Press. $3.50). The time is 1848, the scene a caravan route between Illinois and the Pacific coast.

Though the subject indicates unmeasured possibilities to the epic poet the author, one feels, has not made the most of his opportunity. The tale might be longer, yet not verbose, with lyric digression to clothe the bone of too, too obvious plot. Directness as this famous American employs it involves a starkness rather than an epigrammatic style. Poetry cannot be literary photography. It is art. Where the verses of "Spoon River Anthology" subtly spring a surprise, the lines describing the search for California's golden guerdon drop, with a matter-of-fact heaviness, into one's lap, the plainly parceled conclusion.

Long narrative poems rarely sustain the white heat of lyricism throughout. The reader does not expect that of them. If, however, they are to be stories rather than word music, then they must be sufficiently good stories to justify their length. Historical data alone will not make the reader feel the heat of the desert, or the cruelty of the savage. Mr. Masters impresses the reader with his knowledge of American history and character. He broadens the concept of recent pioneering. He speaks English—good, strong American English. He exercises the mentality. But he does not stir the emotions.

Ponderously the lesson of empty success is dragged before the reader's eyes in the closing stanzas, and few probably will go a second time to the logic-weighted ending:

> Wherever justice, service, truth are cried
> It is by puppets through which the ventriloquist,
> The trader, money changer really speaks.
> Now with the land's length won and ratified,
> With no new boundaries for the materialist
> To pass and seize, there still remain the peaks
> Of better life to gain, of old in view
> When men sought land and gold and slew therefor.
> Talos is over us; but he has a vein
> Which bronze protects not. Let who will subdue
> The giant, and then find there still is war
> Over and over to be waged again.

As in his recently published "Poems of People" the poet is thoroughly at home in his use of the American landscape. He is broadly cognizant of certain parallels revealed by the writings of ancient Greece. He senses the dramatic, the lyric underlying the event, but, unfortunately, pushes it into a corner and labors with interpretation of history.

Nevertheless many readers will find the book readable, for it is a tale simply and clearly told. P. P. S.

North . . South . . East . . West

We Forget the Amenities

By Frank L. Perrin

AMERICANS, for the most part, are none too punctilious. We have emerged from a rather exacting and strenuous environment, from adventurous pioneering in which there was no place and little time for the earlier cultivation of what, for want of a better term, might be described as social deportment. But it is regrettable if because of a lack of this teaching and practice we have lost or forgotten our inherent and inherited good manners. And it is even more deplorable that many seem to have forgotten that respect due, even in a democracy, to those who are, or at any time have been, called to the service of the country and its people.

It is understandable, possibly, but not excusable, that in the midst of a political campaign in which bitter animosities are engendered, the prejudices of audiences are appealed to by indulging in studied slighting or allegedly humorous references to the mistakes or failures of honest but momentarily discredited former public servants. I was more than ever convinced of the incongruity and even the cruelty of this an evening or two ago. Like many other interested armchair observers and listeners, I heard, over the radio, three nationally broadcast political speeches. One was delivered by President Roosevelt, a second by Col. Frank Knox, Republican candidate for the vice-presidency of the United States, and a third by former Gov. Alfred E. Smith of New York, once the Democratic nominee for President, and now an avowed enemy of so-called New Deal administrative policies.

* * *

In two of these addresses, and especially in the one which obviously had been carefully prepared in advance, critical references to a previous Chief Executive were received with boos, catcalls and derisive laughter. None of these in the slightest degree injured or embarrassed the man against whom they were directed, even if by chance he listened to them.

There remains the reassuring hope, perhaps unfounded and unsupported, that those in the throng who yielded to this disrespectful impulse were not the representatives of the true or even the prevailing American code of decent forbearance and respect. Perhaps the breach of good manners was due to ignorance and an implanted belief in the efficacy of some form of government patterned after un-American ideals. If there is such extenuation, and if this could have been pleaded before as well as after the event, the onus and responsibility rest not so much upon those who so vociferously transgressed as upon the speaker who, deliberately or carelessly, provoked the breach.

It is undeniable that most of us take our politics somewhat too seriously in the midst of a campaign in which animosities are engendered. There is the persistent though not always patriotic effort to impose one's individual views upon others. After all, we should remember that it is only at the ballot box that expression can be made, calmly and uninterruptedly, of our own views and deliberate convictions.

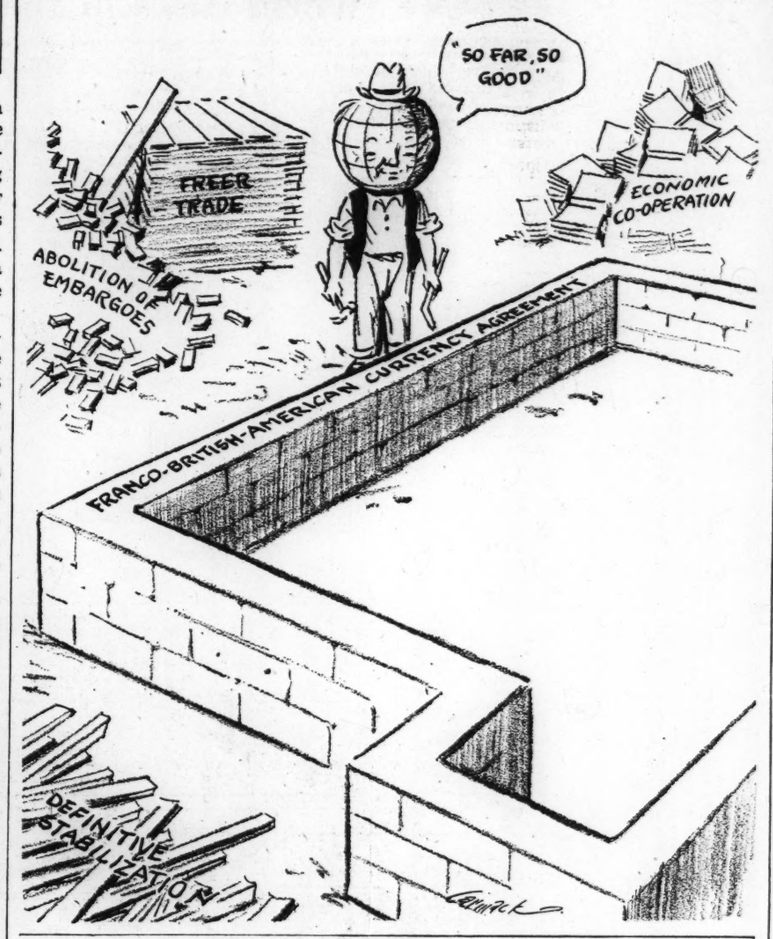
* * *

Would it be fantastic to propose that among the thoughtful and usually courteous people of the United States it might be agreed to undertake the education and disciplining of word-juggling orators and political campaigners and office seekers? The finer sensibilities of the people comprising the electorate are repeatedly shocked by misstatements, trickery and deliberate appeals to class and sectional prejudices to which they are wont to listen.

Every American audience may discover that it holds, ready for use, the effective and sufficient remedy. This is, in the language of the day, the third degree, under which any offending orator or ambitious office seeker must break. When unfair tactics are employed, or when the simple amenities are deliberately disregarded, the assault might well be met with silence. The haranguing spellbinder writes and punctuates his speech with gaps and stops for expected applause. When this is not forthcoming, he discovers that the powder he prepared is no longer dry.

There remains to be dealt with only the rioting, booing fringe. Those who form this are not truly representative of the people. They, with the orator, would be lonesome and chastened were they to be left alone by those who, like Governor Smith and his friends, have the courage to "take a walk."

Merely the Foundation



Campaign by Rocking Chair

American Politicana

CAN you imagine Andrew Jackson conducting a dignified, nice, quiet, front-porch campaign for the presidency? No, "Old Hickory" was ever the swashbuckler with intense friendships and intense animosities. He rewarded his friends and disciplined his enemies. Though incredible stories were told about the fiery redhead, many of them had a firm factual foundation.

Americans now revere Alexander Hamilton, Thomas Jefferson, John Adams and John Quincy Adams. During life these patriots suffered through being the objectives of tirades, invective and rank abuse. In the political jousts of their day opponents pictured them as near-villains having selfish motives that would retard the nation's normal growth. Vitriolic were the campaigns.

John Adams and Thomas Jefferson waged verbal war for many years. As rival presidential candidates in 1796 and 1800, they engendered bitterness which lingered long. In the Continental Congress they had worked together, Jefferson writing the Declaration of Independence, forceful-speaking John Adams whipping the delegates into line to insure its adoption. Perhaps an unconscious jealousy developed then. However, in their last year they became firm friends; and they died with the nation's benediction on the same day exactly fifty years after that imperishable first Fourth of July of 1776.

History pictures Washington's political path as strewn with flowers, but this version falls far short of the whole truth. After he delivered his famous farewell address, a newspaper of that early period openly rejoiced because America was free from "the man who had been the source of all its misfortune."

The three presidential campaigns, beginning with 1840, hit a high mark in rowdiness and turbulence. No William Henry Harrison parade was complete without its log cabin and barrel of cider on a wagon drawn by oxen or horses. Four years later the Henry Clay supporters rode claybank mules which the Polk adherents smeared with pokeberry juice in honor of their candidate. "Old Rough and Ready" Zachary Taylor put on a campaign much like his nickname.

Lincoln, the homeliest President, stood up under ridicule of his physical appearance. He was called the "Illinois Ape" and "Illinois Baboon," and Wendell Phillips labeled him "a huckster in politics." One barbed shaft of the opposition pictured him as having only one friend in the House of Representatives.

Biting rhetoric and outright abuse characterized the campaign of 1872 when Horace Greeley sought to checkmate Grant's effort for a second term. Long a newspaper publisher, Greeley had authorized much scathing criticism; but he wilted when subjected to similar attacks. His associates regarded him as "Honest Old Horace," but the Republicans mimicked his real name with "Horrors Greeley." Tragedy overtook him. His wife passed on shortly before the election, and he passed on shortly afterward, as a result, it was thought, of campaign invective and his defeat.

Vituperation, charges and countercharges, marked the presidential campaign of 1912. Woodrow Wilson aspired to move into the White House, but Taft wanted to remain there. Theodore Roosevelt, ever strenuous in or out of politics, made it a three-cornered *mêlée* of the hot and bitter kind.

Since 1912 American campaign technique has become more refined. Wilson repeated through keeping the nation out of war. Harding front-porched with his bewitching "normalcy," and "keep cool with Coolidge" pleased the voters in 1924. President Roosevelt bemoaned "the forgotten man" and preached "happy days."

Prevalence of etiquette and politeness teachings in the last twenty years has kid-gloved presidential campaigns. Manfully the 1936 candidates have preserved a labored dignity, but kid gloves may be exchanged for boxing gloves overnight.

CARL SHURZ LOWDEN

Letters to the Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Selecting and Electing

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In the Christian Science Sentinel of September 26, Mr. Albert F. Gilmore has written a remarkable and timely article called "Government by Divine Principle."

A great many people today look to the St. James version of the Bible for guidance in state and personal affairs, and this is indeed a great step forward. In Psalms 75: 6, 7, we read: "For promotion cometh neither from the east, nor from the west, nor from the south. But God is the judge: he putteth down one, and setteth up another." Plainly showing humanity that God is capable of selecting and electing all who are fitted and ordained for any office. (MRS.) SOPHIE L. KREUSLER

Hollywood, Calif.

The Wide Horizon

Back of the Spanish Rebellion

By Lawrence A. Fernsworth

[Excerpts, Reprinted From Foreign Affairs, With Permission of the Publishers]

THE rebellion against the Republic is the work of three main forces united in a well-understood pact, sealed by the fact of mutual and interrelated interests. The forces in question are the privileged and propertied classes, the army and the church. . . .

With the advent of the Republic the power of the army was considerably curbed. The press, radio speakers and public speakers in general were freed from the jurisdiction of military courts. Courts of honor were abolished. The law was laid down that the army must be amenable to civil authority. Officers out of harmony with the new regime were given the opportunity of withdrawing on retirement pay. Many accepted, but the most intransigent monarchists remained to continue their plotting, though of course showing a bland countenance to civil superiors and professing to be loyal to the established regime. . . .

The plain fact is that the attempts of the Republic to curb the power of the army, to moderate its *fueros*, to make it strictly amenable to civil authority, constituted a blow to its pride which it could never forgive. And when the Republic's enemies flattered the army with fair words, whispered to it that it was still the anointed "savior of Spain," it seized the opportunity of salvaging its private interests under the guise of saving the state.

* * *

When one considers the age-long position of the church in Spain, and that which has now befallen it, there comes to mind an adaptation of a famous line: "Of all sad words of tongue and pen, the saddest are these: It needn't have been." For indeed the fate of the Spanish church in modern times need never have been if only it had followed another path.

This writer some two years ago cautioned a Catholic editor for whose journal (being also a Catholic) he sometimes wrote, that Gil Robles was pursuing a course which would merely make matters worse for the church. . . .

In such countries as England and the United States, where the high caliber of the men of the church wins them general respect, the question is incessantly asked: "How is it that in an almost purely Catholic country the people can turn against the church in such fashion?" . . .

Popular uprisings against the church in Spain are not new. In 1835 there was a widespread burning of churches and monasteries, one of the principal grievances in that day being the church's excessive holdings of land and wealth in contrast to the misery of the people. But the church "came back," again grew great in power and wealth. Everywhere it again had churches and monasteries enormously rich.

Up to the advent of the Republic there existed a kind of union of church and state which meant that the clergy and the hierarchy were paid from the public treasury; the bishops were the nominees of the King, that is to say, were political personages addicted to the regime; certain bishops were members of the Senate; the church had intervention in the national schools for the purpose of teaching religion. In other words, the church was the ally of the state; but the state was regarded by the people as their oppressor. . . .

The people had their chief contacts with the church for funerals, masses and dispensations. They arrived at the conclusion that the church was a *negocio*, a business. Some of the clergy lived scandalous lives. Too many of them were accused of attempting to dominate the households with which they had contact, of setting themselves up as bosses in the villages, and of much more. . . .

* * *

I do not mean to suggest that within the Spanish church organization there were not sincere and self-sacrificing men and women; efficient and altruistic institutions of learning and charity; priests, monks and nuns dedicated to the service of humanity. . . .

If some of the [anti-church] measures seemed unjustifiably harsh, they were not without a prospect of remedy. It may also be commented that they were not so harsh as the things that were done to the church in countries such as Mexico and Germany.

Nevertheless the church threw all the weight of its clergy, its press and its amenable followers into the political struggle. . . .

Having taken account of the forces engaged in the struggle against the Spanish Republic, one is impelled to draw up the following indictment:

In a moment when a duly elected and constitutional government was fighting, its back to the wall, to save Spanish democracy both from the onslaughts of its enemies of the right and from the excessive demands of revolutionaries of the kind commonly called red, the privileged classes, the army and the church, to salvage their own material interests, deliberately made common cause in an attack upon the Government, deliberately unloosed a reign of terror in which both sides have since had an equal share of guilt, deliberately opened the gates to the revolution of untutored and infuriated masses bent upon wiping out democratic government and establishing the supreme domination of the proletariat.